

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

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MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1898

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THE FRANCHISE LAW

THE LIBERALS KEEP THEIR
PLEDGE AND INTRODUCE

A Bill to Repeal the Unfair, Cumbersome and Costly Franchise Act Which Was Made Law During the Memorable Session of 1885.—House Proceedings, Etc.

FRIDAY, March 18.

The following public bills were read a second time:

Mr. Davis, to amend the Mounted Police Pension Act, reducing the term for pension from twenty five to twenty years.

Mr. Douglas, to regulate transit of grain in Manitoba and the Territories. This was to allow the use of flat warehouses and to confer the right to load grain on to cars from farmers' wagons. It was made necessary, he said, by the refusal of the C. P. R. to do this. Mr. Richardson supported the bill in an extended speech, as also did Messrs. Rutherford, Davin and Davis. The bill was read a second time and referred to the railway committee.

MONDAY, March 21.

Mr. Marcotte brought up a motion to have the alleged resignation of Mr. Bruneau referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Speaker made a declaration saying that Mr. Bruneau had come to his office Friday and asked to have a letter returned to him. Mr. Edgar had not yet opened his letters, and Mr. Bruneau picked out an unopened letter with his rank upon it and took it away with him. This was the letter in which Mr. Bruneau

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R. E. DORAN

was supposed to have tendered his resignation.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier quoted fully the law bearing upon the case, showing that the statute required that any Member in resigning must cause his resignation to be delivered to the Speaker, who should then forthwith issue a writ for a new election. As Mr. Bruneau had himself recalled the letter from the Speaker before it was opened and before any action had been taken upon it, Sir Wilfrid held that the chain of acts necessary to make the resignation effective had not been completed, even assuming that all the statements set forth in the motion were true. Therefore, as the resignation had not been completed, Mr. Bruneau was manifestly still a Member of the House.

After considerable discussion a division was taken, the result being yeas, 39; nays, 79; majority against the motion, 40. The vote was a straight party one.

Senator Poirier asked whether it was the intention of the Government to send the Canadian High Commissioner to Berlin and other European countries in connection with the lapsing in July next of the Anglo-German treaty of commerce.

Hon. David Mills, in reply, said it was not the intention of the Government to send Lord Strathcona to Berlin or any other European capital in connection with the lapsing of the Anglo-German treaty of commerce. If Canada sold little in the markets of these countries during the time the treaties were in force it was evident that she found a better market for her produce elsewhere. He expressed the hope that the foreign trade of Canada with these countries would not be injured by the abrogation of the treaties.

TUESDAY, March 22.

Dr. Sproule introduced his bill to amend the act for the prevention and suppression of combinations formed in restraint of trade. He explained that under the present act for the law to be put in operation trade must be "unduly" or "unreasonably" restrained. The present bill proposed to strike out these two words. He also introduced a bill respecting detective corporations and mercantile agencies.

One of the pledges that the Liberal party gave to the country was that whenever they were in a position to command a majority in Parliament they would repeal the unfair, cumbersome and costly franchise act which was forced into being during the memorable session of 1885. A long step in the direction of implementing this promise was taken to day when Solicitor General Fitzpatrick moved the second reading of the Government bill to wipe out the present system and substitute the Provincial franchise for the purposes of Federal elections. He said the bill provides in the first instance for the repeal of the franchise act; then it provides that the franchise shall be in each Province the franchise existing under the Provincial law for the purposes of the Provincial elections—the words "Provincial elections" being defined in the bill. Then it provides that the list of voters shall be the same as that in existence in the Provinces. We then go on to provide for polling divisions or sub-divisions to be the same as those that exist in the Provinces. These are in effect the enacting clauses. There are some other clauses which have for their object to repeal or amend certain provisions of the Dominion Election Act so as to make that act conform with the conditions under the new bill. The fact, said the Solicitor General, that the present act has not met with the approval of the people of Canada will be found in the fact that in 1890 and in 1891 legislation was introduced in this House for the purpose of repealing the law, that the objections to it grew to such an extent that in 1894 it was found necessary by the Government of that time to introduce a bill which had for its object to revert to the same conditions that existed previous to 1885. We find that within ten years after the act had been introduced, the leader of the Government at that time—Sir John Thompson—found it necessary to say that the act had been a failure, and that it was necessary to revert to the conditions existing previous to its introduction. In 1895 a bill was introduced to some extent on the lines of that which is now before the House. That was the bill introduced by Mr. Charlton. That bill met with considerable approval in the House, but at that time the hon. gentlemen who were then sitting on the Government side were evidently more seriously engaged in other matters, and the conclusion to which they came was that in view of the then impending

elections it was not wise to change the basis of the franchise. The result to the country of the adoption of the franchise act in 1885 was a cost of \$1,154,000. To that may be added the cost to individuals, to the members, to those who took part in the administration of public affairs, another half a million dollars. Uniformity was not desirable because the conditions existing in this country are not the same throughout. It would be unfair to the people of Quebec, for instance, to have imposed upon them universal suffrage. They are the best judges of what they require, they are the best judges of the conditions under which they wish their members to be chosen, they are the best judges of the principles which they wish to see applied and also of the class of voters that are to select the men that are to come here to represent them. It may be that a desire exists in some Provinces to extend the franchise so broadly that all men may have a right to participate in the elections; there may be a desire that all men, even those whose only asset in life is the votes they may dispose of as a marketable commodity in the elections should occupy the same position as the man who has some stake in the country. But in the Province of Quebec at all events the desire was, so far as Provincial franchise is concerned, to have some regard to property, to the rights of education, to the rights of the artisan who contributes something to meet the public expenditures.

WEDNESDAY, March 23.

A proposition was made in the House to day to encourage the export trade in creamery butter by granting a bounty of one cent a pound. It was advanced by Mr. Reid, of Grenville, who represents a dairying district. The Minister of Agriculture, whose interest in the extension of the dairy industry of this country has been evinced in many salutary measures since his assumption of office, was unable to accept the view put forth by the mover of the resolution. The export of butter to Great Britain has doubled in volume every year for three years, while last year it showed an increase of two-thirds over the trade of the previous year. In view of this phenomenal expansion he concluded that Canada would secure the market without any artificial stimulation of the production. The debate on the subject was interrupted by the expiration of the time devoted to the order under which it came up. Mr. Charlton's anti-Sunday newspaper bill met its fate in committee upon a standing vote of 60 to 43.

THURSDAY, March 24.

Mr. Charlton moved to have his Sunday labor bill reinstated, but the motion was defeated by 93 against 52. Lieut. Col. Sam. Hughes called the attention of the Government to the fact that under British regulations Canadian cattle are not allowed to be landed at Irish ports.

Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, said the Government officials of Ireland had pronounced emphatically against the establishment of cattle yards on the ground that it would endanger the health of the Irish herds. It had been represented that if they allowed Canadian cattle to be landed at Belfast they would be obliged to allow cattle of other countries to be admitted also. He promised to renew the effort to secure a removal of the Irish embargo.

The butter bounty question occupied the larger part of the time of the House to day, and many speeches were made for the benefit of "the country." The Government's agricultural policy was made the subject of an Opposition attack, which was participated in by Sir Charles Tupper. The defence was complete for the Minister in charge of that department, and the Ministerial members that supported him were enabled to refer the House not to vague and unfulfilled promises but to a series of well planned measures which have been adopted for the benefit of the farmer and the development of the dairy industry. The House rejected the bounty proposal, for the reason that the export trade in butter is making such rapid progress that in a short time the British market for this commodity will only be limited by the productive capacity of Canada. Major Sutherland introduced an amendment, expressing satisfaction with the progress that has been made, and recommending a continuance of the policy which has brought the production and exportation of butter up to such a satisfactory point. The amendment was carried by a majority of 46, the vote being: Yeas, 80; nays, 34.

(Continued on page 8.)

HOW IT ENDED.

CHAPTER IV.

"O Mistress mine, where are you roaming?
O stay and hear! Your true love's coming,
That can sing both high and low;
Trip no further pretty sweeting."

It is in a distinctly aggressive mood that she goes to the drawing-room on her own, to keep her appointment with Sir Ralph. She finds him there, lounging in a big chair, with his hands clasped behind his head, gazing moodily into the fire. There is a frown upon his brow that he does not attempt to get rid of, as he gets slowly on his feet to receive her.

"You did not trouble yourself to hurry," says he, unpleasantly.

"You gave me the impression that any time would do," retorts she, with a little shrug of her pretty shoulders.

No time would have suited you, I daresay," says he, bitterly.

"Much better, if you are going to be in a bad temper," with a touch of temper on her own part.

Ankeltell looks at her intently for a moment. There is a curious light in his eyes—a quick fire. He even moves his lips as if he would have spoken but by a strong effort controls himself.

"Is my temper the only thing against me?" he asks presently, with a smile that, if still resentful, is also very sad.

"I have made no complaint," returns she icily.

"Then I wish you would," cries he, fiercely, his late control flung to the winds, and a very storm of passion shaking him. "What do you think I am a stone or a fool that I can't see how you treat me? Find your fault! State it! Let me see where I fail!"

"If," says Miss McDermott, laying her hand on the back of the chair nearest her—"if it was to roar at me you asked me to meet you here, I think you would have done better to reserve your invitation."

She is very pale as she thus defies him, but her lovely head is well thrown up, and battle declares itself in every feature.

"Well—I beg your pardon," says Ankeltell, with the air of a man who, flinching the matter hopeless, gives in. "Let us—graciously—presume I have no fault."

"By all means," acquiesces she demurely.

"There are some papers to be signed with regard to our marriage," says he; "that was why I asked you to come here, but you delayed so long that—"

"Well—what?"

"I fancied that you were happy where you were, and so I would not have you disturbed. I told your father I could come again to-morrow, and so could the solicitor. You see," satirically, "I have always your interests at heart."

"You are too good!" returns she with a satire of her own—so fine that she sinks into insignificance. Then, quite suddenly, she turns to him and crosses the room, reaches the hearthrug on which he is standing. "What is it all about?" asks she, with a change from fineness to utter straightforwardness. "Something has vexed you. What?"

"Ah, so much you have troubled yourself to discover," says he, with a harshness that she is clever enough to know is born of grief. "Something! How many things, I wonder. My life for the past month has been a hell. Because I don't say much, you think I cannot feel at all. What do you think I felt on that first cursed evening when that fellow came beneath your roof—when you told old Bridget that you were tired of hearing of Sir Ralph?"

She is standing opposite to him, with the fire-light illuminating her face. A little quick shiver seems to pass over her, but beyond that she makes no sign.

"I suppose you mean—that you wish—to break—our engagement?" she says, her voice coming from her in little broken pieces.

"That! No. That is the last thing I should mean."

"And yet if you believe me tired of you surely you wish to—"

"I should not," coldly.

"Not even then? Tired of you? You heard me say that and still—"

"I shall never break off my engagement with you," says he slowly. "Never! I shall leave the breaking of our engagement to you."

"You mean," says she, in a little choking voice, "that you will leave all the odium of it upon me?"

"I mean that I shall never break with you until you break with me."

Makes all ears glad that hear."

Miss McDermott, thus abandoned, stands for a full minute motionless. Doubtless her first feeling is astonishment in that this heretofore object of love of hers has now proved so masterful. But the next is rage—pure and simple.

To treat her like that? He! He! He! who had been so humbly glad when she had fallen in with her father's views about him, and permitted him to be engaged to her. The world must be coming to an end.

She is staring through the window that has seen him depart. Her hands are hanging by her sides. Her tall, slight figure has grown rigid.

The world must be coming to an end, but whose world? His, or hers? Who is to fail in this encounter? Which of them will be counted among the slain?

Not she, at all events. Despite the wild throbbing in her throat, she commands herself so far as to forbid the tears that are struggling for an opening. He may still be there—out there in the chill of the exquisite early night and he might see.

He! Tyrant! And to this man her father has given her! A man who on the smallest provocation has showered insult upon insult on her head. Well, he shall see! Father or no father, she will never marry him! Oh, he shall see!

She grips her little lovely white teeth together, and with a defiant glance at the window leaves the room.

In the hall she checks herself. An idea—a thought of vengeance has occurred to her. This other—this stranger; he loves her, at all events. In him lies a chance of rescue! Rescue from marriage with this detestable man, who has told her so many horrible things all about herself, and all, naturally, untrue.

She opens the door of the old school-room and enters it with a vengeance that can hardly be misunderstood.

"Something has happened," says Eyre, getting into his feet with some difficulty. "What is it, Dulcie?"

"Oh, he has behaved abominably," says she, her eyes flashing. "He said the most cruel things."

"Never mind him, darling. Come and sit down by me, and let us try to find a way out of our difficulties."

"But I must mind him!" cries she, indignantly. "Why, I can't tell you all he said."

"I'm so glad of that," he puts in soothingly.

"But I must tell you all that," with charming inconsistency, "remember every word. They seem burned into my brain. Oh, he was so rude! For my telling me that I ruined his life!"

"It seems to me that he is trying to ruin yours!"

"Miss," she gazes at him a moment as if not quite understanding this, and then: "You don't understand," says she. "Now could he ruin mine? But never mind that—that's folly! Just hear the other dreadful things he said!"

"Dulcie!" he checks her by a waving hand. "After all, you know, he can't have wanted me to hear him. We won't go into details, need we? It is enough for me to know that he has behaved—horribly—to you."

"Beastly! He hasn't been that," says she, with quite unexpected fervor. "He's been a vulgar word. He has been a vulgar word."

"You are a generous fool," says Eyre, smiling. Her generosity, indeed, strikes him as being something out of the way, something beyond words—something that would have been so easy to abuse this trouble-complained so evidently unloved lover. And yet she cannot bring herself in her integrity to deny any small virtues he may possess. "Well, then, we will let him slide if you like; no use talking about a low sort of honesty like that."

"What abominable language you use!" says she. "Even if Sir Ralph has behaved unkindly to me, I don't see why you, a stranger, should call him a vulgar word. What do you think I felt on that first cursed evening when that fellow came beneath your roof—when you told old Bridget that you were tired of hearing of Sir Ralph?"

"And a good thing, too," says he. "You mean it?"

"Can't you see that I mean it?" turning to him an extremely pale and unhappy face.

"I can't," says he, gazing at her reproachfully. "I can only see one thing, and that is that you are unhappy."

"Of course I'm unhappy, after the scolding I have just undergone. Why, father never scolded me as he did!"

"Can't you forget him?" says Eyre, imploringly.

"I can't. It is very hard to forget the people one hates. How can I forget I forget or remember him, my mind is made up; I shall never marry him."

"Marry me, instead!" says Eyre, boldly.

"You?"

all this. Throw up your engagement, and marry me."

"Oh!" faintly, "I couldn't."

"What! Will you stay here, then, and marry that man?"

"Never! Never!"

"Why not let him see at once, then, that he has no power over you—that his impertinent lecturing can be directed at somebody else, not at you?"

"I should like to let him know that, certainly," says she, her eyes flashing vindictively.

"Why not speak to your father, then?"

"He would be so angry," says she hesitatingly. "And"—quickly—"it would be of no use, either."

"You look as if you were glad of that."

"Why should I look glad? I'm not glad about anything," says she, sadly, so sadly that he forgets his suspicion of her and goes back to his first thought.

"Let me try your father, at all events. Let me tell him how miserable you are, and that you can't bear to marry Ankeltell, and—"

"You may certainly tell him that!"—vehemently. "I shall never marry Sir Ralph, not if he lived to be a thousand years old."

"I may try your father, then! You authorize me?"

"Yes—slowly—"you can try."

"Dulcie!" says he quickly "do you know what that permission means? Do you?"

"He's taught her hand and would have drawn her to him but something in her face, something thoughtful, troubled prevents him."

"Let me tell you something," says Sir Ralph; "that though we are engaged, Sir Ralph, you won't succeed; father will never give in."

"It certainly couldn't if I were Ankeltell's inferior," says the young man, judicially; "but my prospects are as good as his any day."

"If I don't, you mean prospects," says Miss McDermott; "what I want is to feel free. I can't bear being ordered to do things. You said you could imagine a girl being told to marry a man, but that you could not imagine a girl doing it."

"Against her will?"

"Oh! that's the same thing," says she. "If she wanted to marry him she wouldn't want to be ordered to do it."

"True," says he.

"To be ordered to do a thing is at once to want not to do it. That is true, isn't it?" says she.

"Nothing truer."

"Well, you thought me weak and detestable when I told you I had promised to marry Sir Ralph."

"I thought then—distinctly—just what I think now, that no woman should marry any man unless she loved him. It is an injustice both to him and to herself. And you—don't care for Ankeltell."

"I have told you that I hate him," says she, making no direct answer; "but if I were to break with him I would carry down his name, and you don't know what would happen if he heard I did not want to marry Sir Ralph."

"Why, your marriage with me, that is the first thing that would happen," with a smile. He takes her hands and carries them to his lips. "I love you. You know that, Dulcie, don't you? You do know it?"

"Oh, yes, I know it," says she, with a quick, long sigh, and a drop of her pretty head.

"I thought," says he, "that you would acknowledge my passion for her strikes Eyre with a sort of shock. Involuntarily he glances at her, and examination of that lovely face disarms unkind criticism. The girl child is unhappy that she has forgotten to dissemble. Girls of the sort he has been accustomed to meet in town and fashionable country houses, would have pretended to doubt his love with a view to stronger expression of it, but this poor little girl is too hard pressed by circumstances, and is too altogether a child of nature to hide her honest beliefs. So much the better. And what a charming little head it is, bent like that, with the sweet, sunny nut-brown curls wandering over the broad forehead, and the delicate contour of cheek and chin laid bare! What one among all those polished women of the world of whom he has just now thought, could compare in grace and breeding with this sweet child of nature?"

"I may speak to your father, then?"

GANGS THAT DO MURDER.

PARIS SUBURBS INFESTED BY AN ARMY OF THUGS.

More Than Fifty Bodies of Their Victims Recovered from the Seine in Three Months—Desperate Fight of the Police to Break Up the Organization—Women in the Gangs.

In the months of May, June and July, of last summer, fifty-three bodies of persons apparently drowned were recovered from the Seine in the single stretch between the towns of Suresnes and Asnieres, both suburbs of Paris, writes a correspondent. Many of these bodies bore traces of injuries sufficient to have caused death, such as deep cuts and fractured skulls; but these wounds, it was thought, might equally have been the result of impact against abutments and laceration by the blades of propellers; in any event, none of the bodies was submitted to an autopsy to determine the exact cause of death. It was assumed that the persons were suicides—by drowning or by jumping from a bridge after the infliction of a mortal wound. Color was of course lent to this assumption from the fact that many persons are led to destroy themselves in the months named, and that more often than not they choose the river as the means. But a suspicious fact was overlooked by the authorities either from carelessness or to save trouble—the fact that the rate of mortality from suicide has jumped something like 500 per cent. for the specified months and for that particular part of the Seine over the ascertained ratio for a long series of years. The police, however, contented themselves with saying that the fact was extraordinary; they guessed that more persons than ever were

TIRED OF PAYING TAXES.

last summer, and that they were seeking a quiet place down the river in which to get rid of themselves because the Paris waters were already too crowded.

Contentiously with the finding of these bodies complaints began to come to the Prefect of the Seine relative to depredations by a band of highway robbers, who roamed the streets of Neuilly, Suresnes, Puteaux, Asnieres and other suburbs of the city, robbing and maiming by day as well as by night. After nearly a hundred of these complaints had been filed the police started an investigation. Within a week they were able to find sixty persons who had been robbed by this band within an area of one square mile north of the Bois de Boulogne. Fifty of these persons had been injured so badly by bullets, knife wounds, and blows from sandbags and brass knuckles that they were confined to bed in hospitals or at their homes. A number had fractured skulls, and of these several subsequently died.

In the early part of August a battalion of police, despairing of catching the malefactors by any other method, made a concerted round-up of the infested district, arresting half a hundred suspicious characters. Thirty of these, all youths between the ages of 16 and 25, were armed with revolvers, knives and other implements of violence. Young as they were, they included a number of notorious criminals, the leader of the gang, known as "Coco," having spent more than half of his twenty years in duress. They were promptly tried and put away for short terms, and the police congratulated themselves that they had rid the community of a dangerous band, for a time at least.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

and one which seemed to surprise the police exceedingly, was shortly remarked. The suicides, which had been maintained at the high average of the early summer until the very day of the arrest, dropped to the normal rate and remained there. This fact, together with some disclosures, wrested from the less hardened members of the gang set the Prefect of Police to thinking. The result of his thinking was this: He realized the conclusion that of the fifty-three bodies found between Suresnes and Asnieres at least forty were those of persons who had been robbed, killed, and thrown into the river, afterward by the precious young devils. Forty murders committed in the public highways at the gates of Paris, without hindrance or detection by the police! This intelligence was conveyed to the public through the press. There was not a single newspaper commentary; apparently the news was taken as the most ordinary imaginable.

Although the murders stopped, or at least diminished, the robberies and assaults were as numerous as ever with the result that the police were active, but as their efforts were more or less sporadic, the effect was hardly noticeable. The new Prefect, M. Blanc, came into office about this time. He made a thorough investigation of the matter, sending scores of disguised detectives into all the districts from which complaints came. With each new report from his detectives, the situation grew more alarming. Finally, he awakened to the fact that he had not to deal with a single band of desperados, but with an army of them perfectly organized and subdivided even in the Bois de Vincennes, and even in the suburbs. All told, they numbered not far from four hundred, youths and young women, most of them discharged jail-birds, or malefactors convicted of crime, but free under suspension of sentence.

The Prefect promptly set to work to rout this army. For two weeks large forces of

DISGUISED POLICE.

scoured the outlying districts, and hardly a night passed without a fight between them and the cutthroats. Often the police were worsted, but several times they bagged a sufficient number of the enemy to encourage them to renewed efforts and the campaign was kept up. An important capture was shortly made when over twenty members of a band operating in Clichy were surprised and taken. This band was commanded by a young woman, a virago, whom it took six policemen to subdue; even then they were badly mauled. This girl, only 22 years old, was not only the leader of the gang, but held an important place in the councils of the confederation of bands. She boasted of having planned many crimes and of being the inventor of various murderous implements with which the footpads were supplied. One of these was a Y-shaped tool used to gouge out the eyes of the victims of a robbery if they made a dangerous resistance. It had been used a number of times, as the injuries of persons attacked by the band showed. Several of the bodies found in the river were also eyeless; but the police had thought that the fact indicated nothing, as the eyes might have been eaten out by fishes. Another invention of the girl consisted in depriving a victim of his shoes and stockings after robbing him, and then leaving the hands and feet gradually weaker the more they began to give up, disheartened. Finally a few days ago the last gang of any importance, that of "Little Peter" of Neuilly, was captured, with scarcely any resistance. This consisted of twenty-eight young men and four girls, the oldest of the lot only 23. They have to their account about forty highway robberies, not to speak of several murders. With this last contingent safely behind the bars, the suburban residents are beginning to breathe freer and are once more venturing into the streets after dark. But unfortunately the feeling of security will endure only for a little space. Nothing very serious will be done to the captives, and after a respectable interval of seclusion they will be once new gangs organized as good, or better than the old. It is the history of the suburbs of Paris for a century and more.

KEEP YOUR FEET WARM.

The footwarmers of our great-grandfathers disappeared long ago and their place has never been adequately filled, but a very satisfactory substitute has been adopted. It is a piece of soapstone or talc, an inch thick or so and eight by ten inches broad. It may be cut in various sizes and shapes. This plain footwarmer costs only a trifle—twenty-five or thirty cents—and it can be heated very quickly on the gas or on a fire in the kitchen range. Wrapped in a thick newspaper and then covered with a cloth, the stone will retain the heat eight or ten hours. When one must take a cold journey, when one would want to play outdoors, when a mother or nurse has to be up much in the night, when fires are low, when one has been out late in the rain or cold, when fires have died out in the spring or have not been started in the autumn, these soapstone footwarmers are the greatest comforts imaginable.

Many times brain workers suffer from cold feet and indigestion, when a hot stone under foot and one in the lap, with the window lowered from the top, will afford great relief. A hard chill may be thrown off and pneumonia prevented by resting the feet on a hot stone, and if some one will blow their breath between the shoulder blades, the circulation is speedily restored, and greater and speedier relief obtained than by the common remedy of a mustard poultice.

These stones may be made attractive and dainty enough for any purpose. A soapstone cut in the form of a heart made an acceptable gift to a young girl at school one fourteenth of February. It had a case of yellow velvet and black ribbon—the case cut like a box—two hearts with a rim between the hearts, the thickness of the stone, the ribbon an inch and a half wide. It was lined with cotton batting and had a filling of cotton batting; there was a space along the cleft in the heart long enough to slip the stone in and out easily, the opening concealed with bows and long loops of the ribbon.

The hearts of velvet may be finished, each with a rim, and one fitting a little closer than the other, so as to look like the top of a hat, and hooked or tacked together. This was sewed and turned so as to be strong and ready. These verses were painted on the stone:

Some say I am stone,
More "talc," you will own,
Though perhaps 'tis not meant for
These charms are more potent—
'Tis true mine are latent.
I'm not pretty, I'm just made for use,
Though Boreas scream,
You sweetly may dream,
With this heart at your feet, sweetest,
But first make me warm.
Therein lies the charm,
Then take me for your valentine!"

HOW THE WORLD WAGS.

Average Man—What has become of that old fellow, Wilkins? Used to call himself a colonel, or something.

Citizen—He happened to own a piece of land on which oil was found, and is now rich. Lives in a palace on the avenue.

Average Man, some hours later—Hello! That looks like General Wilkins.

Another Citizen—Yes, that's the general. Do you know him?

Average Man—Yes, indeed. The general and I are old friends.

The slums of London are disappearing one by one, and among the latest that is now under sentence is the maze of narrow, tortuous and filthy streets at the back of Limehouse Church, where Dickens laid the scene of the "Fellowship Porters," frequented by Rogue Riderhood in "Our Mutual Friend." In it also was located the opium den that figured in "The Mystery of Edwin Drood."

TOTALLY FEARLESS.

Some of the Reasons for the Success of British Rule in India.

One of the "gripi" that enables England to hold India is the fearlessness of British Officers, civil and military. There are other "gripi,"—the bravery of British soldiers, the justice of English administration and the equity of the taxes,—but the natives, prince, rhyot, pariah, know that what an English Officer thinks ought to be done, that he will do, even if it costs him his life. Two illustrations of this fearlessness are shown by Colonel Pollock in his "Reminiscences of India."

D'Oyly was an assistant of the deputy commissioner of a province in Burma, where Moung Goung, a rebel leader, gave much trouble. An attack on the leader's camp was made by the Burmese to loot, and Goung, state elephant, a magnificent brute with splendid tusks, escaped. D'Oyly determined to capture or kill it, though he knew that the elephant had killed several keepers.

He had had no experience in hunting elephants, but he started to find the brute, accompanied by a mahout (an elephant-driver) and a plucky Burman. Thinking that the elephant was in the neighborhood, he put only a scout or two in his pocket, and armed himself with nothing but a double-barrelled gun, loaded with spherical bullets.

The elephant had wandered star for that for two days and nights his pursuers followed his trail, subsisting on what they could find to eat in the jungles. On the third day they came up with the beast, and tried in vain for hours to capture him. At last D'Oyly determined to shoot him.

As the animal charged on him, he knelt down, waited until it was within a few yards, and fired for the first time between the eyes. The bullet struck a little too high, and did not check the elephant's rush; but the second bullet, fired a little lower down, penetrated the brain, and the monster fell dead at the hunter's feet.

One day, while D'Oyly was busy with his civil duties, he received information that several of Goung's lieutenants were in a house a few miles off. He thought he would risk out and capture them, and would have gone unarmed had not Pollock persuaded him to take a hunting-knife. Their revolvers were in Prone, and he would not be bothered with a gun.

He was accompanied by eight scouts of the cavalry, and they rode eight miles before they arrived at the house. D'Oyly, guided by a mounted mahout, and soon left the scout behind. Arriving at the house, he jumped off his horse, rushed in, and found himself confronted by four men, armed, armed with two-handled spears. Nothing daunted D'Oyly stood in the narrow doorway, with the hunting-knife in his hand.

The Burmese, awed by the resolute bearing of the Englishman, hesitated for a moment. That hesitation cost D'Oyly. A shot was fired—a Burmese fell dead; there was the flashing of a sword, and another man fell, while the other two leaped head-first out of the veranda into the long grass, and escaped.

A gallant savior, little more than a lad, outstripping the other cavaliers, had ridden up just in time to see his leader's cowardly unslinging his sword. He shot one man, then, jumping into the house, he disabled another, and did not think he had done anything out of the common.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

False eyes should be made of looking glass.

The tailor is engaged in a fitting occupation.

A cloven breath is equivalent to a plea of guilty.

The more we think of some people the less we think of them.

A man seldom gets so full of emotion that he has no room for dinner.

Most men are generous to a fault when the fault happens to be their own.

The ardent lover is all at sea when his best girl throws him overboard.

No man has the courage to tell the truth to a woman, and no woman has the courage to tell the truth to a man.

When a man tears a leaf off a book, he realizes that his days are numbered.

We have to guess what the future and the merchant who never acknowledges his store.

There may be nothing new under the sun, but the imitations frequently surpass the original.

It is better to purchase two cents' worth of music daily from the organ grinder than to save for a grand piano. Only a few years ago people regarded a woeless at the first gas light. Now they gaze in wonder at their gas bills.

You can draw your own conclusions from the fact that there isn't much truth in existence to keep tongues wagging constantly wagging.

MORAL SUASION.

Pretty Wife, posturingly—That Mrs. Paine has a dozen dresses handsome than the blue gown I've got.

Smart Husband—A homely woman like that needs rich attire to attract attention from her face. You don't like the reporting, too, will be done by women. The paper will not be the interests of any association will appeal to the public on the merits.

CONDUCTED BY WOMEN.

Mme. Marguerite Durand is to be the editor of a new paper for women that is to be started in Paris. Mme. Jeanne Chauvin, the would-be barrister, charged of legal questions, and departments are conducted by women. All the reporting, too, will be done by women. The paper will not be the interests of any association will appeal to the public on the merits.

THE PREFERRED CREDITOR.

A preferred creditor is one who never asks for his money.

CHAPTER V.

"Then, didst delight mine ear;
Ah! little more, thy voice
Makes other hearts rejoice."

Rich in Love.

"I say, Tom," said one of a group of young men who had been consulting with much chuckling and laughter as they stood in a circle in the basement of a large, old-fashioned house, "have you heard the news?"

"No," said Tom, "I have heard no news. What is it?"

"Why, Julia Elme is engaged to be married."

Tom started visibly, in spite of a certain starchy fixity that belonged to him, and his associates exchanged sundry winks.

"Yes," said one young fellow, "inasmuch as she is engaged, and I said it good news. Julia Elme is a nice girl. Don't you think it good news, Tom?"

"Well, I should say not," said Tom, "stupidly, and walked away."

That was a little too much for them, with all their knowledge of Tom's peculiar way. They looked at each other, for a little while, and then, not quite as comfortably as a few minutes before. One of them expressed his mind in a long, low whistle, and another said:

"Well, I thought he would weaken at that, anyway."

He recalled the fact that it was in association with the same girl that Tom had perpetrated one of his outlandish eccentricities during his stay at a resort on a small lake the previous summer, and the story had leaked out in some way. Tom had declined all invitations and suggestions to join in the excursions, picnics and such like gaieties of the other guests at the hotel, and one evening Miss Elme asked him why he so secluded himself.

"Because I have no money," said Tom, bluntly.

The young girl flushed painfully.

"Oh, don't be troubled," said Tom, kindly, "you have done no harm with your question. It does look a little odd that I keep so away from everything. But, you see, I have just enough money to pay my vacation of two weeks here, and get back to the city. So I can have no extras."

"I think, Mr. Marvin—that is, perhaps," began Miss Elme slowly.

"No," Tom interrupted, "no one can give me anything or lend me anything. But I would like to spend an hour in a room on the lake, Miss Elme, if you will go with me."

Uncertain whether she were more amused or touched, the girl accented the invitation, and had occasion to remark that little expression of sympathy for Tom could talk well, and she had a quick imagination, and the moonlight softness was a good halation for her thoughts and fancies. And Tom, who had often looked at her with respectful admiration, began to love her from that hour. Her hands, her eyes, her mouth, which, though not perfectly shaped, was sensitive and expressive, were the only features noticeably pretty about the girl, but she had a certain charm which made one think of Emerson's saying, "There is no beauty of complexion or form or behavior like the wish to scatter joy and not pain about us."

Tom betook himself straightway from the deserted quarters to Miss Elme's abode, and no sooner was he seated in the girl's presence than he began without preface.

"Miss Elme, I have been told that you are engaged to be married, and have come to ask you whether it is true."

The girl's start and flush disturbed Tom not at all. He was simply intent on the facts in exactly the same natural way that the atmosphere is accented when flowing in at an open window.

After a long pause, to abate which Tom proffered no help, Miss Elme said:

"You are asking a strange question and very abrupt, Mr. Marvin."

"Yes," said Tom, "it seems to me a matter of my own private life."

"Yes," said Tom again.

"Well," said the girl at last, somewhat amused, "I don't know why I should not answer you, if I please, but I think I ought to know your motive in asking before I trust you with the information."

Tom paled a little at the word "information," but said again, simply:

"Well," the girl said, wondering, after another long pause, "what is your motive? What has happened? Why do you wish to know?"

"Because I myself want you," said Tom.

Fearfully blunt, very inelegant. But Tom, you know, was not a diplomat, and at that moment every feeling and pulse in him went its natural way and took the shortest course without reflection or sense of proportion.

After a little, the surprised and moved girl said softly, but with not quite a steady voice:

"Then, why have you not told me before?"

"Because I am poor,"

"I am not rich," the girl replied, with a look of admiration.

Then there was a silence in which Tom was as obstinate as before, but he was pale and his expression wholly unassuming. Then, the girl, who had an originality and directness of her own, not unworthy of Tom's said quietly:

"Well, I will answer your inquiry honestly. I am not engaged; but I think I shall be."

And Tom, a shade paler than before, withdrew with a word.

After he had gone, the girl cried a little. Then, with misty eyes, she sat down at her window, which though in the city, commanded a view of one of the trees that had become very companionable to her. She continued to examine herself, which process she continued for a week, with intervals of deliberately turning and fixing her mind to other matters, for she

know that the eye must not stare too long at any object which it would see plainly.

Then she wrote to Tom as follows: "My friend, I told you I was not rich, which was true. But even then I was beginning to grow rich. I have made some progress, but can go no further without your aid."

Tom's humility was not sure of the meaning of this dear epistle, but he lost no time in finding out, and when he did so he was happy.

EDUCATION OF SERVANTS.

"I am trying to educate my servants up to a higher standard of culture and appreciation," remarked a housekeeper to a visiting friend.

"I wouldn't," was the reply of the visitor, who had had experience of her own in that line. "I just make them comfortable and give them good wages. How are you succeeding so far?"

"Splendidly. You would be surprised to know how really and truly refined in their tastes are those girls who work in kitchens. You have seen my second girl, Ida, and know how pretty and gentle she is. I am persuading her to take mandarin lessons, and attend a class in mental culture. Then my cook used to be so shabby, but now she speaks perfect English."

"Aren't you afraid they will be looking for a different occupation when they are educated up to your standard?" asked the friend.

"Oh, no. I have taught them to elevate their work, and make dexterity divine. I wish you could see the improvement in their conversation. They—"

She was interrupted by a yell from the basement. It was the voice of the cook.

"Hallo, you Ida! How you flew the coop?"

"Naw, no such good luck. What's a'lin' yer?"

"Has the freak gone out?"

"Yep. What's up?"

"The bread is ag—"

"What ails it?"

"It looks as if it had whiskers on it."

"You've knocked it silly with cutlery. Bounce it in de alley wen de cop is out of sight."

The mistress of the house made a gesture of despair.

"Think of being called a 'freak' after all I have done for them," she said, and her friend, who is a wise woman, forbore to say, "I told you so!"

SLEEVES WILL BE SMALLER.

English sleeves are even smaller than they appear in Paris, and a good majority of evening gowns have the merest excuse for a shoulder strap, according to a letter from London. When flowers are used for the trimming of the gown it is a pretty fashion to use them for a covering to this strap, and among other odd devices that we see on evening gowns are waistbands both of fur and flowers. Rather a queer appearance is given to a gown of white satin by a flock of lace butterflies in various sizes, irregularly arranged on the front and sides of the skirt. The butterflies are of black lace and colored stones are cunningly interwoven into the lace. Instead of being entirely applied to the gown some of the wings are stiffened so as to stand away from the satin. The corsage is draped with white tulle, held by more of these butterflies, and the sleeves are of pleated green velvet, the shade appearing in the embroidery on the butterfly wings. Colored sleeves whether of velvet or tulle are among the novelties of the season and are enthusiastically accepted.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

A Pedlar Sent to Prison for Representing an Imitation Pill to be the Same as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—A Far-Reaching Decision.

Montreal, Jan. 24, 1898.—A case of more than ordinary interest to the public came before Judge Lafontaine here to-day, the facts being as follows: For some time past one H. E. Mignor has been going about peddling a pill which he represents as being the same as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. placed the matter in the hands of Detective Haynes, of the Canadian secret service, who soon had collected sufficient evidence to warrant the arrest of Mignor on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. Meantime Mignor had left Montreal, going to St. John N.B. On his arrival in that city he was at once placed under arrest and an official sent to bring him back here. He was brought before Judge Lafontaine this morning on two charges, and pleaded guilty to both. It was pointed out that his offense was a grave one and left him liable to a lengthy term of imprisonment. The counsel for the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. stated that his client did not wish to press for severe punishment at this time; they only wished to establish the fact that representing an imitation pill to be the same as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was a crime which left the perpetrator liable to a lengthy imprisonment. On one charge the judge then imposed a sentence of ten days, with the option of a fine of ten dollars, and in the other case a sentence of two days in jail without the option of a fine.

This decision is likely to have a far-reaching effect, as it seems to establish the principle that substitutes and those who sell imitations representing them to be "the same as" Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are liable under the criminal code, which is in force all over the Dominion, and it will no doubt, to a considerable extent, put an end to this nefarious business, as it is evident from the fact that the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. went to the expense of bringing this man back from so great a distance as St. John that they intend sparing no expense to protect both the public and themselves in such cases.

A bride and groom started on their wedding tour from Lansing, Mich., on the way to Chicago. At Jackson the groom left the train to buy a paper, and on his return got on the wrong train. He was whirling back to Lansing before he discovered his mistake, while she was rolling westward toward Chicago. Eleven hours elapsed before the couple were reunited.

Troubled Sleep.

Nightmares and Dreams Filled the Nights With Terror.

Danville, Que., Man Tells Something of His Experience.

"It is with much pleasure that I testify to the value of the medicine which has caused a remarkable change in my condition. I was troubled with sleeplessness and headaches at night. I could not sleep naturally. I had horrible nightmares and dreams. My sleeping hours were to me times of terror. I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The use of this marvelous preparation soon produced the very best results. My health is improved in every respect. I am stronger and sleep better. I am pleased to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all sick people as it is the best medicine in the world."

ALEX. MUNRO, Danville, Que.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is Canada's Greatest Medicine. Sold by Druggists. Price, 25c. for 30c. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

POETRY VS. PROSE.

The poet raves of the beautiful That crowns his fair idol's head, And calls the man a prosy old bear Who ignores its splendors instead.

Yes, the poet of it makes a fad, Its glories in verse he will group, But like other mortals he's mad If a strand of it gets in the soup.

Shattered Nerves.

THE MOST PREVALENT TROUBLE OF THE CENTURY.

It Attacks People of Both Sexes and All Ages—A Complete Breakdown Follows Unless Prompt Measures for Relief Are Taken.

From the Newmarket Era.

Probably the most prevalent trouble on this continent to-day is nervous prostration. How frequently we hear this term and yet how few appear to realize its full meaning and how many children as well as adults. Among young people it is often the result of our high pressure system of education. Among those of more mature years it is due to the cares of business, or to overwork, or worries in the home. But whatever the cause the inevitable result is a breaking down both mentally and physically unless prompt measures are taken to stay the ravages of the disease and restore the shattered nerve forces to their normal condition. One such sufferer who has regained health gives her experience for the benefit of those less fortunate. Miss Edith Draper, who resides with her parents at Belvedere, Ont., is a young lady who is very popular among her circle of acquaintances, and they all rejoice at her restoration to health. To a reporter who called upon her she gave the following particulars concerning her illness and cure. "You know," said the young lady, "how ill I was last winter when my friends feared that I was going into a decline. In the early part of the winter both father and mother were attacked with influenza, and I had to look after them. I was as tired as a dog, and the household work. The strain was more than I could stand, and the result was I fell ill. The doctor who was called in said my trouble was nervous prostration and that it would take considerable time for me to recover. Under his care I was after a short while able to leave my room and go about the house, but my nerves did not seem to regain their strength. My limbs would twitch as though I had St. Vitus' dance. I was subject to headaches, and I felt as though I was so weak that I could scarcely go about. I had been advised to try Pink Pills and one day spoke to the doctor about them and he said he believed they would do me good. I got three boxes and in the time I had taken them I felt they were helping me and I got a further supply. By the time I had taken six boxes I was feeling stronger and better than I had for years. All the twitching in my limbs had disappeared and my nerves seemed as strong as ever they had been. I still took the pills for a little while longer to make certain that the cure was complete, and since the day I discontinued them I have not felt the slightest return of the trouble. I felt that my present excellent health is due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I am glad to be able to recommend them to any one whose nerves are in a shattered condition."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a tonic medicine. By their use the blood is renewed, and the nerves made strong and vigorous, and in this way disease is driven from the system. As a spring medicine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are unsurpassed. If feeling languid or "out-of-sorts" a box or two will restore you to vigorous activity. Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and take nothing else.

ASTRONOMICAL.

What is a meteor, mamma? Well, it's just one of your father's excuses for staying out late at night.

Cold Was Found

In the discovery of so wonderful a remedy as *Nervine* for nerve-pain cure. No remedy in the market affords such prompt relief for toothache, neuralgia, and rheumatism. Its action in cramps, colic, &c., is simply marvelous.

SATISFACTION IS A PRACTICE.

NOT A THEORY WITH

LUDELLA

You buy a package, and if not satisfactory your grocer will return your money. Lead packages.

CEYLON TEA.

25, 40, 50 and 60c.

TIRAH EXPEDITION.

Some of its Difficulties of Transportation.

London, Feb. 1.—A few figures will enable civilians to form some sort of an idea of the difficulties of the transport problem which Sir William Lockhart had to solve in his recent campaign into the phenomenally mountainous and difficult country of the Afridis. When the Tirah expeditionary force was formed the Indian transport organization had to supply about 15,000 camels, 12,500 mules, and over 4,000 bullocks for the forces then in the field or with the northwest frontier garrisons. The ordinary transport which is kept up in time of peace in India is about 5,500 camels, nearly 19,000 mules, 7,000 bullocks, 8,000 transport carts, 6,000 ambulance bearers, etc., 3,400 litters and stretchers, and about 13,000 ambulance heavy and light carts. Practically there were available in India proper, at the commencement of the frontier campaigns, about 15,000 camels, 4,000 mules, and between 6,000 and 7,000 bullocks.

For the Tirah expeditionary force it was at first estimated that 16,000 camels, 45,000 mules, and 12,000 bullocks would be required; but it was very soon seen that even this huge transport could have to be increased, and a short time ago it had reached a total of 71,000, of which no fewer than 45,000 are mules or animals carrying 160 pounds. This is probably the largest amount of transport which has ever been put into the field in India. The military force which had to be moved over a single rough mountain path consisted of two divisions, numbering about 9,500 men each, while the troops detailed for the line of communication numbered between 5,000 and 6,000, so that the total force was nearly 25,000 strong, and this does not include the large number of non-combatants, such as transport drivers, ambulance bearers, lascars, etc., who are classed as "followers." The trains of transport and pack-animals had to proceed in single file over a mountain path, and it has been calculated that, even allowing for gaps and blocks on the road, they must have extended over forty or fifty miles.

Canada's Golden Heritage

Does not consist in mines alone. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is a boon. It goes right to the root of the trouble and acts quickly and painlessly. Beware of substitutes.

HIGGINS'S WISDOM.

When I was in the country last summer, remarked Hunker, I discovered that a cow is always milked on one side.

And I know which side that is, replied Higgins, who was never in the country in his life.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best known ingredients combined with the best blood purifier, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for immediate relief. P. J. CHENEY, 201 E. Tenth St., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, or direct, Hall's Family Pills are the best.

DIDN'T PROPOSE.

Tom—So you did not propose to that dear girl last night, as you intended to. Ah, my friend, I am afraid you were not fired by the divine spark of love.

Dick—I was fired by her father.

W. P. C. 905

4,000 People

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lame Back, Gout,

Cured by

Eczeema, Salt Rheum, Skin Eruptions, Long Standing Sores

Kootenay Cure

Bright's Disease, Kidney Complaints, All Stomach Troubles.

Contains New Ingredient

PRICE 50c per bottle, \$5.00 from your druggist, or direct Med. Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

Back of Sworn testimonials free to any address

Five happy couples were joined in marriage one day last week by a clergyman in Cleveland. The clergyman noticed that in each case the husband was tall and the wife short in stature. By inquiring he learned that the combined height of the bridegrooms was thirty feet, three inches, and that of the brides, twenty-four feet, six inches.

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State, Sheet-Metal, Tin, and Steel Roofs. Sheet-Metal Ceilings, Terra Cotta Tiles, Red, Black and Green Roofing Slate, Metal Cornices, Felt, Tar, Roofing Pitch, Etc. Gutters, Downpipes, etc., supplied the Trade. Telephone 1936. Adelaide & Widmer Sts. TORONTO.

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— If So, Write — W. C. HARRIS, METAL BERNHART, William St., - TORONTO, Ont. FOR CURE

"WE WANT YOU QUICK."

Intelligent ladies and gentlemen can be supplied with gentle and very PROFITABLE employment. Industry is the essential NECESSARY to secure GOOD REMUNERATION. Can give the address of representative who has just cleared \$111 in 21 DAYS. \$5 one made right AT your own HOME. J. L. CHOLIS & CO. 33 Richmond West, Toronto.

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Over 300 are using it in Hamilton. Over 1000 in Toronto and London.

Removes Dandruff in One Week. Cures Itching of the Scalp. Prevents Breaking of Hair. Stops Falling Out.

POSITIVELY GROWS HAIR.

SWORN TESTIMONIALS SENT FREE.

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\$1.00 per Bottle from Druggists, or on receipt of price to

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SURE! TESTIMONY UNDER OATH

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Goodrich Res-Flex single tube

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KLONDIKE AND ALL ABOUT IT...

By a Practical Mining Engineer

CONTAINING truthful information of Alaska and its Klondike Treasures, How to get to the Klondike, Outfit, Clothing, Food, Expenses, How the Gold Got There, How to Get the Gold, Siberian Methods of Mining, Laws of Canada and the United States, and Colored Maps of Alaska, making in all a complete compendium of necessary information for those who are going to Klondike, and valuable information for those at home. This book will teach you to prospect and how to make a Mining Claim. You should study and become acquainted with the Mining Laws of both Canada and the United States. Further, you can study the different methods of Mining, and how to get the gold out of the gravel. You should study the methods they use in Siberia, where they have mined for years in frozen ground. Articles on all these subjects will be found in this book. Klondike and All About It contains everything known, both geographically and geologically, of Alaska and the North-West Territories. If you want to be up-to-date, be well informed and well read. You should know the general facts concerning one of the greatest industries of both ancient and modern times. Get posted on what thousands who are rushing to Klondike will have to undergo. Read the thrilling account of the trip overland, from Dyea through the Chukot Pass to Skagway, by one of the most interesting and adventurous journeys of the Klondike. You should be informed as to the geography and geology of the Yukon country. One map shows the routes to Klondike, and location of the mining camps. Klondike is bound to be one of the great topics of conversation and of mutual interest, not only this winter but the coming Spring. When the excitement is bound to be unparalleled, caused by the prospect of thousands for the gold fields. Learn what to believe and what not to believe. Get posted, be up to date, know what you are talking about. KLONDIKE AND ALL ABOUT IT is worth its weight in gold to all, and is issued to meet the demand for a reliable guide to the Klondike and Gold Fields of Alaska. The book contains 144 beautifully printed pages, strongly bound. Price only 25c., postpaid. Address: WILSON PUB. CO., Limited, 73 Adelaide St. W. Toronto

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INDO-CEYLON TEA, is the best in the world. 4c. costs no more than others—25c. 50c. and 60c. per pound. All Grocers keep it.

DR. GOOD'S PAINLESS PENNYROYAL PILLS

A Specific for Female Complaints. A true boon to every lady who suffers in the performance of nature's flow. They at once meet the pain and restore natural and healthy action of the ovarian system. For young and developing womanhood they exert a really healthy and useful influence. They are composed solely from the active principle of vegetable substances, and are perfectly safe and reliable. Ask your druggist for them, and if he does not keep them in stock he can procure them for you. Price 50c. per bottle, or 6 for \$3.00. Wholesale Agents: The Toronto Pharmacy Co., Limited, Toronto.

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SLEEPING BAGS, STORM COATS, MOSQUITO NETS, SHOWERBATHS, BEDS, BOOTS, MACKINAW, FISHING TACKLE, ETC. Send for Klondike list.

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Best watch on earth, \$1.50; our celebrated 50-cent watch; American movement; guaranteed five years. Royal as time—equal to any \$25.00 watch; nickel case; stem-wind; pocket only. Send for detailed description; just a watch which sells itself; \$1.00 to \$5.00; accurate; made by master watchmakers; one watch sold 25 in a single day; will stand up to any trial; send for list of prices; 6 for \$7, 12 for \$13, 6 more sent C.O.D. if \$1 sent with order for \$2.10 will send watch and handsome rolled plate chain warranted to wear five years, and all will be returned if not worn. Madison square, New York city.

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THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.
Grayson Block, Main Street.
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

THE TIMES PRINTING CO.

Thos. Miller, Manager.
Subscription, \$1.50 per year.
Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 25c; subsequent insertions 15c each. All transient advertisements, such as Real Estate, Mortgages and Short Sales, Assignments and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 12c per line; subsequent insertions 8c—solid nonpareil measurement.

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Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first-class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ,
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.
FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1898.

THE MOOSE JAW DISTRICT.

The prospects for a large influx of immigrants from Eastern Canada, United States and other countries, to the Territories this spring are exceedingly bright. Already the fruit of the labors of Dominion agents is beginning to appear. Delegations recently visited Indian Head, Moose Mountain, Prince Albert, Edmonton and other rural municipalities, and are now being followed by the intending settlers whom they represented. But up to the present we have not had the privilege of reporting many additions to the number of settlers in this district. The reason cannot be on account of any natural disadvantage of the district, as our land has for many years yielded a good crop of No. 1 hard. This is also the home of the dairy industry and mixed farming. Our farmers are among the most prosperous of the North-West. It therefore cannot be on this account. Neither can it be on account of all the open farm lands being homesteaded, for a glance over a revised map of the district would speedily dispel any such idea.

The reason seems to be that no special effort has been made to induce settlers to this particular locality, and just so long as the advantages of the district are not properly and persistently represented to the public, just so long will Moose Jaw fail to get its share of new settlers coming into the country. If we do not blow our own horn, nobody will blow it for us. So far we have depended largely upon others to do our work in this respect, and as an illustration of how they are performing it we quote a paragraph from the "Official Handbook of the Dominion of Canada," published by the authority of the Federal Government for distribution in England and foreign countries:

"The western two thirds of Assiniboia is almost entirely composed of open plains, which with the exception of the localities immediately adjoining the towns of Regina and Moose Jaw, and in the vicinity of the Wood Mountain and Cypress Hills described more fully further on, are devoid at present of settlement and unsuited to agriculture without the aid of irrigation. In the districts near Regina and Moose Jaw, and in the valley of the Qu'Appelle River to the north of these towns, considerable settlement has taken place, but the success attending farming operations has not been encouraging. This portion of the district is on the borderland between the humid and arid portions of the Territories, and while the soil is of an exceptionally fertile character, the liability to drought renders grain growing precarious, and owing to the scarcity of water supply irrigation cannot be resorted to as an aid to crop production in the manner practiced in other parts of the plains regions."

The above does not offer much inducement for intending settlers, and when compared with the glowing accounts of other localities we venture to say that the prospective immigrant would keep as far from Moose Jaw as possible. There is a certain amount of truth in the statement, but still it is misleading. For instance it says that "the liability of drought renders grain growing precarious." This looks very discouraging along side a district described as "the best grain growing locality in the world," etc., etc. Of course grain growing is somewhat precarious; but we would like to know of a country under the sun where grain growing is not precarious, owing to drought, too much rain, frost or some other reason. The statement is not a fair one to the district. Grain growing is just as certain in this

district as in any other, and as a rule our farmers have managed to reap as good a harvest each year as those of any other locality. The district is seldom if ever visited by early frosts and the great bulk of grain generally goes No. 1 hard. Our successful farmers will be surprised to learn that "the success attending farming operations has not been encouraging," and they would be more surprised to see it alongside a picture of a fine farm house and buildings, below which is inscribed "After a few years at" such and such a place. Moose Jaw could furnish scores of farms and farm buildings which would look far more substantial, and prove that farming operations in this district have been most encouraging. True, in this district, as in a large number of other districts, quite a number left during the hard years of early development and the more recent financial depression which swept over both Canada and the United States. But many are gradually returning, and if those who are still away would compare their condition with the condition of those who have stayed with the district they would be sorry they ever left.

We do not know where the information was obtained, but if we had a board of trade or some other organization, a more creditable and correct description might have been given the district.

WAS THERE EVER SUCH AN OPPORTUNITY?

A conservative estimate places the number of people who passed through Moose Jaw last week at two thousand. The month has seen over seven thousand men journeying through the Territories. Many of these are destined for the Klondyke, but will fifty per cent. of them brave the hardships of that arctic journey?

The overcrowded east and the consequent lack of employment, the chance of being the lucky one of ten hundred, or the restless desire for a change of occupation—these cause the westward rush. Vague rumors have come to the ears of young men of fortunes to be picked up by the first comer; of five-hundred-dollar shovelfulls of earth, of fabulous wages for anything that can handle pick and spade—rumors that have brought disquietude to the jog-trotting world and have caused the westward wave.

The prairie people have not caught the fever very badly. The taste of pioneering that we have experienced gives us a flavor of the dose that awaits the arctic circle men. Besides, we are conscious that after the struggle of years the future for which we have been fighting is close at hand. The fruit of years of heart-breaking work is beginning to appear, and our country has begun to go ahead with strides and bounds. But we need more settlers of the right kind. Could any class be more suitable than that which every day pass on our railway?

A chat with these men reveals that fifty per cent. will not go far on the northern trail. When the ignorance of the cost, the discomforts and the hardships of the trip have been dissipated, fully half will shrink from the appalling undertaking. Most of these men have some capital. If the possibilities of the Territories as a place of settlement were presented to them in the attractive manner that it may truthfully be presented, thousands of very desirable settlers would throw up the idea of the wild chase after a remote possibility and throw their future and energy in with us.

We recommend this method of immigration to the Territorial Government. The distribution of the immigration literature with which the Dominion authorities have been deluging the old country is a matter of small expense, and we believe that for results it will bring ten settlers for each one procured heretofore. It was the gold rush to California that populated the western States. Why should not the exodus to the Klondyke help to fill up our prairies?

The United States collects \$50,000,000 duty a year on imported sugar, largely on the subsidized exports of Germany, and an effort is on foot to shut out this sugar by a duty. A writer in *The Forum* asks what will become of this revenue if all the sugar be produced at home, and many newspapers have attempted to answer him. If that sugar be excluded by a tariff the people will be out \$50,000,000.

The Government does not create the \$50,000,000 by collecting revenue. It cannot create \$50,000,000 nor \$1. But, though it cannot create, it can destroy, and that is what it will be doing by excluding this sugar. The sugar on which the \$50,000,000 duty is paid is sold as cheaply as the domestic product on which no duty is paid. The fact that it is sold at all proves this. Should this sugar, which is really \$50,000,000 cheaper to the country at large than the domestic product, be excluded, the people will not get their sugar any cheaper, and they will be forced to make up the \$50,000,000 by paying some other tax.

The following is an extract from a speech recently delivered by Mr. R. A. Lister, head of the Alexandria Separator Company, who is doing immigration work in Wales:

At the present time the Canadian Government are much more disposed to shake hands with us than any government they have possessed within the past twenty years (applause). They are more inclined to admit the manufactures of England to Canada with a smaller duty, and some without any duty at all, than they have ever been before (applause). We are not speaking of politics here at all, but I must say that the policy of Canada for the past eighteen years has been a wrong one. Now, about the part of Canada I know more about than any other—the great North West Territory—I dare say there are many present who know something about Canada, and to them I say, what is the object of our immigration? Fifteen, or ten, or even five years ago, was very different from what it is to-day. The railways had opened up new markets. There was Winnipeg, with its magnificent churches, colleges and institutions for the alleviation of suffering; thirty thousand inhabitants, electric trams, banks and everything that modern civilization could demand. Twenty-seven years ago that place did not exist except as a Hudson Bay fort. It shows a rapid, prosperous development, and what is wanted is an increase of population of the right sort (hear, hear). With regard to the resources of the country, I say they exceed those of any other colony which we possess.

In answer to a question from Mr. Davin regarding the North West creameries, the Hon. Sydney Fisher told the Members of Parliament at Ottawa, the other day, that there were some creameries being operated at a profit at the present time. A sample shipment of North West butter had been sent to China and Japan, and had been so successful that a cable had been received asking the Government to send as much more as they could of the same kind. North West butter had been successful in England also, so that there were two openings for the butter, besides the demand that is sure to come from the gold regions.

The newspaper advertisement goes into the homes, takes a section in the family circle, and talks right to the thousands of people who pay their money for that kind of an entertainment.

A. O. U. W.

Mr. C. A. W. Stunt, who represented Moose Jaw lodge A. O. U. W. at the Grand Lodge meeting in Winnipeg, returned home last week, and brought with him for the second time the District Deputy Grand Mastership. The Grand Master's report was a very satisfactory one. While the growth of the order had not been as rapid as he anticipated a year ago, still the results were very satisfactory, and the outlook for the permanency and growth of the order is very encouraging. The total membership at the close of the financial year was 3,462. The net gain in membership during the year was 257 members. Six new lodges were instituted during the year.

The Grand Recorder's report showed that the total number of lodges Jan. 1, 1897, were 54; Dec. 31, 1897, 61; members Jan. 1, 1897, 3,174; Dec. 31, 1897, 3,431. On Jan. 1 there was a balance in the deficiency fund of \$3,719; during 1897 there was received \$39,493; there was paid out \$40,000, leaving a balance on hand at the close of the year of \$3,212.

Boharm.

Boharm, March 22.—Owing to the recent blizzard business is almost at a standstill. Although February proved itself up to the old standard at the end, March is keeping pace with it so far. The creamery routes have been greatly agitated, and it is expected that Lewis Arnold will again be the lucky man. The Government official has returned from his trip east and is now on his western tour. He is expected home in about another week. The Laird is also expected home any day.—Fred Williams, of Old Wives' Lake ranche, was seen passing through the district this week.—Services were postponed here on Sunday last, owing to the blizzard.—Our public school is progressing favorably under the management of Mr. Campbell.—We are glad to see that Mr. T. Arnold is able to be around again without the aid of the crutches.—Chas. Elsom spent a few days last week at Old Wives' Lake, visiting the ranchers. GLEANER.

Caron.
Caron, March 22.—By all appearances winter is not gone yet, but we expect it to take its departure in a few days.—Nearly all of the Caronites who availed themselves of the December excursions to Ontario and other parts have returned. Some of them say they do not wish to leave for the east any more. Mr. Wm. Hans and Mr. and Mrs. Colin Campbell and family were the first to return and brought back with them a new settler in the person of Mr. Don Campbell, from Harrison. The next to arrive were Mr. Hurlburt and Mrs. McBride. They did not return alone either, Mr. Hurlburt bringing with him Miss Howard, a lady friend. Mrs. Bank and family of four children accompanied Mrs. McBride. Mr. Banks expects to arrive shortly with a carload of settlers' effects.—Mr. Ashton Stoneman and brother, from Birr, Middlesex, are expected to arrive about the end of the month. Mr. S. brings a carload of effects.—Mr. C. A. Powell, who spent two months in this district last fall with his cousins, J. L. and A. H. Powell, is expected to arrive about the end of this month with a friend.—Mr. Chas. Young is expected to return to Rosedale ranche about the 1st of April.—Mr. Edward Hawkes and family are leaving for Lethbridge the 1st of April. Edward has secured a position with Mr. Armstrong at that point on the C. P. R. They will be greatly missed as Edward is a good neighbor and an obliging friend. Caron's loss is Lethbridge's gain.—Mr. Heaman Hurlburt has bought the NE 1/4 18-28 from Mr. Hawkes and intends summer following the greater part of it this season.—Mr. E. Candler, a brother of Mr. James Candler is visiting his friends in this district.—There has been quite a lot of sickness around here for some time, but most of the patients are improving and we will be glad to see them around in the near future.—Miss McArthur and the family of Mr. Robert Smythe, rancher west of Chaplin, are expected to visit Mrs. Hugh Scott shortly.—Mr. Ed. Wallace leaves Pelican Lake and goes to Summerside about the first of the month.—Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon, of Medicine Hat, who have been visiting Mrs. Sheldon's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Haas, for some time, expect to return west shortly.

Westview.

Westview, March 24.—Last Sunday was very stormy. The snow is very deep for the horses that are running out.—Mrs. Chas. Porter, of Medicine Hat, is visiting her parents.—A very enjoyable evening was spent at the home of Mrs. Maynard on Feb. 28th, it being the 15th birthday of her daughter, Sadie.—Mrs. J. A. Maharg is visiting relatives this week.—The young folks of the district surprised Mrs. Robson last week.—What has become of the new hand?—Mr. Charles Cudmore is about to enter for a home stead in this district.—J. S. thinks four miles is quite a walk after the bull.—Mr. Wm. Heron, of Carmel, spent a few days visiting friends in Westview.—Art has returned to Pioneer.—Mr. Wm. Spencer, jr., is thinking of entering for a farm in this district. VIEWITE.

Regina Presbytery.

A special meeting of the Regina Presbytery was held in Whitewood on the 22nd inst. The resignation of Rev. Mr. Reddon, pastor at Moosomin, was considered and finally accepted, to take place on April 30th. Rev. A. Campbell, Broadview will declare the Moosomin church vacant on the first Sabbath in May; Rev. J. W. Muir Head to act as Moderator during vacancy. Mr. McKee, notified Presbytery of his decision to accept call to Woleley. Induction will take place on May 16th. Presbytery meets next at Round Lake on July 20th.

Worn Out?

Do you come to the close of the day thoroughly exhausted? Does this continue day after day, possibly week after week? Perhaps you are even too exhausted to sleep. Then something is wrong. All these things indicate that you are suffering from nervous exhaustion. Your nerves need feeding and your blood enriching.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, contains just the remedies to meet these wants. The cod-liver oil gives the needed strength, enriches the blood, feeds the nerves, and the hypophosphites give them tone and vigor. Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion.
All druggists; see and hear.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Blue stone Barb wire Seed oats Corn

M'PHERSON'S BOOTS

New Goods arriving Daily.
Call and get prices before buying.

R. BOGUE.

McDonald & Riddell.

LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLES

First class rigs and good driving horses to hire on reasonable terms. Draying done to all parts of the town. Best accommodation for the general public.

McDonald & Riddell.
High St., Moose Jaw.

H. McDOUGALL

Dealer in.....

Lumber and Building Material

Moose Jaw, 1st May, 1897.

Flour and Feed.

We have just received another large consignment of

STONWALL FLOUR, BRAN & SHORTS.

We are now prepared to fill all orders—small or great. The large amount of flour we have sold this fall is proof that we give satisfaction both in regard to price and quality. The farm trade catered to.

Robert Burnett.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St., Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canadian Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

W. B. WILLOUGHBY, B.A., LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, etc. Bellamy Block, Moose Jaw, Assn.

T. C. JOHNSTONE, Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, etc. Office: Cor. South Ry. & Ross Sts., Regina.

TURNBULL & McCULLOCH. Office in Bole's block, Cor. Main and River streets.

A. R. Turnbull, M.D., C.M. J. W. McCulloch, M.D.

D. R. P. F. SIZE, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S. SURGEON DENTIST, Moose Jaw, Assn. Office at Dining Hall. Open April 11th and 12th.

H. McDUGALL, Registrar, Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

W. C. LUSK, PHOTOGRAPHER, Open each month from 25th to 31st. Newest and Best Styles of Work.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories, Judicial District of Western Assiniboia, to wit:

By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories, Judicial District of Western Assiniboia, at the suit of W. J. Reid and Company, plaintiffs, and Isabella M. Chalmers, defendant, and to me directed against the lands of Isabella M. Chalmers, I have seized and taken into execution the following lands, namely:

Lot number seventeen (17), in block number one hundred and twenty-four (124), as laid down and marked on the registered plan of the town of Moose Jaw in the North-West Territories of Canada.

Situated on the said lot is one two-story store, first story built of stone and upper story of brick masonry, and on the lot is one frame stable and carriage house, which I will offer for sale on Saturday, the second day of April, 1898, at my office in the Court House, Moose Jaw, N.W.T., at the hour of twelve o'clock noon. Terms Cash.

Deputy Sheriff, office, Moose Jaw, Assn. bala, December 28th, 1897.

BENJAMIN FLETCHER, Deputy Sheriff.

MORTGAGE SALE

—OF—

Valuable FARM PROPERTY

Pursuant to the order and direction of the Honorable Mr. Justice Richardson and under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain registered mortgage made in pursuance of the Land Titles Act, 1891, and amendments thereto, which mortgage will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction by Oswald E. Fyfe, Auctioneer, at the office of Wm. Grayson, in the town of Moose Jaw, on Monday, April 13th, 1898, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz: The North east quarter of Section Number Twenty-eight (28), in Township Number Sixteen (16), in Range Number Twenty-six (26), west of the Second Meridian, in the Provisional District of Assiniboia, in the North-West Territories of Canada. Terms will be made known at time of sale. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to W. M. GRAYSON, Vendor's Advocate, Moose Jaw, Assn. Dated at Moose Jaw, 8th March, 1898. 36-39

Steel Range No. 2



We purpose if we receive sufficient number of orders to ship in a car of our Cast and Steel Ranges in April. All customers ordering in time for this car will get the advantage of the car rate on freight. Prices and terms may be obtained from our local agent.

GURNEY-FOUNDRY COMPANY LIMITED.

Jno. Brass, Agt.

JNO. BRASS, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker.

MAIN STREET, - - MOOSE JAW

Thoroughbred Bull for Sale.

Thoroughbred Shorthorn Bull (pedigree No. 15223) for sale. Apply to JAS. M. KEAY, Moose Jaw, Assn.

Church Directory.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Pastor—Rev. H. C. Sweet.
Services—Sunday, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School 2:30 p. m.; B. Y. P. U. Mon-
day evening at 8 o'clock; Prayer meeting
Thurs. lay evening at 8 o'clock.
All are cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Pastor—Rev. J. C. Cameron, B.A.
Services—Sunday 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School 2:30 p. m.; Monday, Y.P.S.
C.E. at 8:00; Wednesday, Prayer Meeting,
8:00.
Everybody welcome.

METHODIST CHURCH.
Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11
a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday School 2:30 p. m.;
E. L. of C. E. Sunday evening at 8 p. m.;
Prayer meeting & Thursday evening at 8
o'clock.
The public are cordially invited. All
seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.
(ANGELICAN.)
Incumbent—Rev. Wm. Watson.
Sunday Services—Holy Eucharist at 8:30
a. m. Matins and Sermon, 11 a. m. Holy
Eucharist every alternate Sunday after Mat-
tins. Sunday School, 2 p. m. Bible Class
for Adults, 3 p. m. Evening Song and Sermon,
at 7 p. m.
Weekday Services—Friday, Evening Song and
Address, 7:30. Holy Eucharist on Holy
Days and Saints' Days.
All seats free. Everybody welcome. Hymns
Ancient and Modern are used.

THE COVENTRY CASE.

Francis A. Coventry Held for Trial for Neglecting to Provide Clothing, Etc.

The case against Francis A. Coventry, of the Coventry settlement, for failing to provide proper clothing for John Sergeant, a Barnardo boy, was heard on Saturday last before W. C. Sanders and H. Dorrell, J. P.'s. Mr. W. M. Grayson appeared for the prosecution and W. B. Willoughby for the defence. After a few points in regard to the wording of the information had been settled, Const. Parry was called and swore that he knew Francis A. Coventry, and John Sergeant the Barnardo boy. Went to Coventry's on Jan. 23rd on account of rumors he had heard to the effect that a boy was in need of immediate medical attendance. He found the boy lying on a bunk in the kitchen because he was unable to get up. The main trouble seemed to be in his feet, which were bandaged at the time, he tried to remove bandage but could not get it off without hot water. He conversed with boy alone. (Here Mr. Willoughby objected to taking the boy's conversation as evidence claiming it to be hearsay, as Mr. Coventry was not present.) Continuing he said he found the boy in a dirty condition. His trousers were saturated with urine. He was clothed in a thin pair of pants lined with cotton, a thin coat, and a thin shirt, with no under clothing. He had one quilt over him and others doubled under him; but did not see any blankets or mattress. The room was fairly warm in middle of day. The boy had made a statement to him which caused him to lay the information. (Mr. Willoughby objected to giving boy's statement.) Witness considered boy 12 or 13 years old. He then came back to Moose Jaw and wired commanding officer for instructions and was ordered to warn Coventry that unless he secured immediate medical aid he would be prosecuted for criminal negligence. Went to Coventry's on Jan. 24th took the doctor with him in order to take Coventry a trip to town. He found the boy in same place in kitchen. He was not present during conversation between the doctor and boy or Coventry. On returning to Moose Jaw he obtained a written report from the

doctor on the boy's condition. Cross-examined by Mr. Willoughby, counsel for defence, he said that Coventry made no objections to his seeing the boy or to his conversing alone with him. The bunk was common in bachelors' homes, but did not recollect seeing one a married home before. The quilts were warm looking. Could not swear there were no blankets. Did not consider his clothing suited to this country and according to boy's statement they were not suited. He asked boy to show him his clothes. The shirt was not as good as that issued to N. W. M. P. There were no holes in pants. The bunk was as far as possible from stove, but room was comfortable as long as fire was going. Clothing sufficient as long as temperature was kept up and he did not go out. The kitchen was as good as the average. The boy's trousers were wet and also the bed where he was lying. Urine smelled very strong also strong smell of carbolic acid. Did not see toes, but saw two spots each about the size of a 50c piece on one heel, which looked like an ulcerated sore. Did not see toes because he could not get bandage off on account of them sticking to sore. He sent the doctor's report to Regina. The boy was not in the same condition on the second visit as on the first. He was cleaned up and had new bandages with no binder twine. Boy was not able to get up and told him the only way he could get outside was on his hands and knees. He asked him to try and stand and the boy said he could not. He asked him how he got out to attend to the wants of nature and he said on his hands and knees. Asked him how treated and he said fairly well.

Dr. McCulloch was next called and swore that he went to Coventry's in the month of January at the request of Const. Parry, to examine boy and do what was necessary. Mr. Grayson showed him his report which witness said was a correct statement of the case. He read the report which in effect said: I found him suffering from frost bites. His toes were gangrenous and the flesh had separated but was still adherent by the tendons and bone, with the exception of the last three toes on the right foot, which had sluffed off. The right heel had been frozen and an ulcerated surface was exposed extending from just below the point of heel to about the level of ankle joint. On the left foot midway between the heel and ankle joint were a couple of frost bitten spots about the size of a 25c piece. The wounds were bandaged but were in a foul condition from lack of proper attention. The boy has also been troubled with incontinence of urine and his pants were moist in the crutch with urine. Generally he was in an unclean condition. Mr. Coventry was advised to bring the boy to town and have the toes removed and the frost bites properly attended to. Cross-examined by Mr. Willoughby, witness said he found boy as expected in a country residence, as to his surroundings. Bunk fairly comfortable. Boy said he had been treated fairly well but had been sick two weeks. In case of frost bites or wounds it was a common thing to wear clothing during day. From what he saw the boy had not received proper treatment. If he had the wound would not have been foul and suppurating and toes would not have been gangrenous. It was the duty of anyone having a similar case to seek medical aid. Accused had not applied to him for aid. If boy had not been attended to he would have lost all his toes and been helpless for some time. His life was not in danger and his health had not received permanent injury. The treatment given was the same as any farmer might give by treating the case himself. The dampness would cause his feet to freeze quickly. The average person would have concluded that the boy's feet were frozen by looking at them, although some people would not know till toes dropped off. In answer to Mr. Grayson, witness said that frost bites were generally caused by insufficient clothing.

After each of the counsels had addressed the court the Justice of the Peace summed up the evidence and held the accused for trial at the next sitting of the Court at Moose Jaw. Bail was allowed.

The Coming of Baby.

When a baby comes to a house real happiness comes. The care and anxiety count for nothing against the delightful touch of the little hands and the sound of the little voice. The highest function given to human beings is bringing healthy, happy children into the world. Over thirty years ago the needs of women appealed to Dr. Pierce, now chief consulting physician to the Javal's Hotel, and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N.Y. The result of his study improved by thirty years of practice is embodied in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It strengthens and purifies and makes healthy the organs distinctly feminine. It gives weak women the strength and health necessary for the production of healthy children and it makes the bearing of those children easy. It is sure to cure any weakness or derangement peculiar to women; stops pain, soothes inflammation, strengthens, purifies, invigorates.

At the half yearly meeting of the Presbyterian home mission committee at Toronto, on Tuesday, it was agreed to give \$17,000 for the purpose of mission work in the North West Territories next year.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Mr. Angus McKay Discusses Sub- jects of Interest to Farmers.

Mr. A. McKay, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Indian Head, in an interview with a newspaper representative the other day said that the prevailing opinion in the Territories regarding the best kind of wheat to raise was in favor of Red Fife variety. Many experiments had proved this theory to be the right one. One reason in its favor was that it stands the spring frosts better than other varieties, and its yield and quality were much better than other grades. It does not ripen as early as some other wheat, but this is its only drawback. At present the officials on the farm are very busy sending out seed wheat. The demand is all the way from two to one hundred bushels, and a good price is obtained. The largest quantity sent out, however, to any one person is five bushels. Bromo grass seed is also required after every day's mail bringing in many applications. In Mr. McKay's opinion the cultivation of the grass will become general and occupy the same place as timothy does in Ontario.

Last year 200 bushels of maple seeds were collected and distributed to settlers. It has been found by experience that it does not pay to raise trees from saplings grown on the experimental farm. The latter require that attention which the farmers have not the time to bestow. Mr. McKay said that next week the Territorial dairy association will commence organization work.

Prosperous Canada.

There was a heavy increase in the revenue of Canada on account of consolidated fund for the eight months of the fiscal year ending Feb. 28, as shown by official returns to the Department of Finance, and there is a substantial reduction of expenditure for the same period. The revenue with corresponding eight months of the previous year was as follows:

	1897.	1898.
Customs.....	\$12,269,000	\$13,720,000
Excise.....	5,296,000	4,821,000
Post Office.....	2,066,000	2,413,000
Public works includ- ing ry.....	2,362,000	2,409,000
Miscellaneous.....	1,076,000	1,399,000
Totals.....	\$23,071,000	\$24,765,000

Expenditure...\$22,262,000 \$21,593,000
This would show an apparent surplus of over \$3,000,000, but figures for expenditure can never be relied on until fully completed at the end of the fiscal year. It is, however, shown by these figures that the revenue has increased by \$1,694,000 and that the expenditure has decreased by \$667,000, thus giving an improved condition of finances in the present year of \$2,361,000.

For the month of February alone the customs receipts were over half a million dollars better than in February, 1897, and the total revenue for the month is better by \$747,000 than the same month last year.

Stony Beach.

Stony Beach, March 23rd, 1898.—On Saturday last a farewell social was tendered Mr. J. H. Wallace the Presbyterian missionary who has been in charge of this field for the past year and who left yesterday to resume his theological studies in Manitoba College. There was a large number present and a very pleasant evening was spent. Refreshments were served in abundance. Dr. Bagnall presided during the rendition of the following programme:—Overture, orchestra; recitation, Ida Love; dialogue, "A misunderstanding"; solo, Miss Porter; recitation, Maud Love; duet, Mrs. Fleury and Miss Fletcher; recitation, Willie Love; overture, orchestra; recitation, myrtle Love; solo, Miss Doan; recitation, Johnnie Love; recitation, Katie Love; duet, Miss Porter and Miss Doan; recitation, Miss Fletcher; reading, Mr. Bagnall; recitation, Mr. Wallace; recitation, Kate Love; selection, orchestra. About the middle of the programme Mr. Wallace was presented with a handsome silver case as a token of respect and remembrance. In reply Mr. Wallace expressed his gratitude for the kindness shown him during his year's sojourn among them and for the handsome token just presented him. The proceedings were brought to a fitting close by the singing of "God be with you till we meet again."—Owing to the inclemency of the weather no services were held last Sunday.—Mr. Jno. Turner has returned to the Beach.—Miss Love has returned from a visit to Moose Jaw.—Mr. Bagnall leaves for Penne where he has engaged with G. and B. Spring Rice. The services at the Beach next Sunday will be conducted by Mr. D. N. McLaughlin, of Regina. The farmers of the settlement are looking for spring. The heavy fall of snow during the recent storm will be of great benefit to the soil.

A little school girl, in the rural districts of Georgia, was told to write a composition on "Temperance." She turned over to the following: "Temperance is more better than whiskey. Whiskey is ten cents a drink and lots of it. My pa drinks whiskey. He has been full 113 times. One night he came home late and ma went out and cut some hickories and walloped him good. Then she ducked his head in a tub of soap suds and locked him up in the barn. And the next morning my pa said he reckoned he'd swear off."

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Dr. W. B. Berman, Binghamton, N. Y., writes: Send me 12 dozen more of Agnew's Ointment. I prescribe large quantities of it. It is a wonder worker in skin diseases and a great cure for piles.—S.

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Estevan.

Estevan, March 30.—The Estevan public school is working well under the new regime, Miss A. E. McNeil being principal, and Mr. John A. Valen acting as assistant.—Rev. W. H. Brokenshire, the Presbyterian pastor, has been absent for two weeks attending the meeting of the Melita Presbytery and visiting Winnipeg. Mrs. Brokenshire and family went east on Saturday, 12th inst.—Mrs. P. C. Duncan and three children have just arrived from Ontario. The number was two when they left four months ago.—Mrs. W. H. Dunbar and Mrs. Fred. Harris, daughters of Rev. Geo. Roddick, are the proud mothers of two brand new babies—daughters. Baby Dunbar is exactly ten minutes older than her cousin, Baby Harris.—Mr. and Mrs. Henig, Mr. John McDonald, and Mr. Lamonte are among the new residents of our town.—Christian Endeavorism is flourishing. Thirty-three were present at the last meeting. A spirited and profitable discussion on Temperance was conducted by the leader of the evening, Mr. Yardley.—Mr. J. Galloway, of Coalfields, is visiting with his parents for a couple of weeks previous to his taking charge of Roche Perce school.—The Britannia school (Dunbar settlement) will be opened on Tuesday, April 12th. Rev. W. H. Brokenshire has been appointed teacher.—Mr. Pratt, the Church of England missionary is soon to leave Estevan to pursue his studies at Medicine Hat and later on at St. John's College, Winnipeg. His departure will be regretted by the whole community.—Mr. A. N. Olsen has been away attending the Presbytery meeting at Melita. He also spent part of a week in Winnipeg.—No signs of a grain elevator yet.

Mr. Gladstone has returned to Hawarden. There is as yet no signs of recovery.

The C. P. R. employment agency want 3,500 laborers, and are offering \$1.75 a day for work on the Crow's Nest Pass.

In parliament at Ottawa this week, in reply to Mr. McMillan, Hon. A. G. Blair said the government have the appointment of a railway commission in contemplation for next session.

Rheumatism?

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Relief in six hours! What a glad message to the pain-racked, bed-ridden, despairing sufferer from rheumatism's cruel grasp—and this is a fact, borne out by volumes of evidence, for this greatest of pain conquerors.

Rheumatism is curable—South American Rheumatic Cure is an absolute specific, and radically cures the most stubborn cases in from one to three days. "I suffered intensely from rheumatism and sciatica. Tried many remedies and many physicians without any lasting benefit. A few doses of South American Rheumatic Cure wonderfully helped me; two bottles cured me."—E. E. E. Merrickville, Ont.

Thousands of freed slaves tell the same story—don't suffer an hour longer.—S.

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Expert bicyclists have already succeeded in riding a single wheel, or unicycle, for short distances. In years to come the unicycle may become as common a mode of locomotion as the bicycle. Only a few years ago people would have laughed at the idea that all the world would shortly be awheel. It is not in mechanics alone that the world is making rapid progress. Not many years ago all physicians pronounced consumption an incurable disease. To-day a large proportion of people recognize that it is a distinctly curable disease. Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption. It has stood the test for thirty years. Thousands of people who were given up by their doctors, and had lost all hope owe their lives to this marvelous remedy. It acts directly on the lungs, driving out all impurities and disease germs. It restores the appetite, corrects all disorders of the digestion, strengthens the weak stomach, makes the assimilation of the life-giving elements of the food perfect, invigorates the liver, purifies the blood and tones the nerves. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It does not make flabby flesh like cod liver oil, but the firm, muscular tissue of absolute health. An honest dealer will not offer you an inferior substitute for the sake of a little added profit.

Miss Mary Whitman, of East Dickinson, Franklin Co., N. Y., writes: "For nearly ten months I have had a bad cough, and instead of getting better, it grew worse. I was said to have consumption. I tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and when the second bottle was empty I had no cough and was cured."

Good temper is largely a matter of good health, and good health is largely a matter of healthy activity of the bowels. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. They are safe, sure and speedy, and once taken do not have to be taken always. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild and pleasant cathartic. They never gripe. Druggists sell them.

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WAGHORN'S GUIDE TO THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES

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PRACTICAL FARMING.

THE GENERAL PURPOSE COW.

thought to be a myth, especially by the general purpose cow is by many breed admirers, and also the admirers of the small breeds. A general purpose cow could not be a small one, consequently those who breed or admire such use every effort possible to convince themselves as well as everybody else, that there could not be such a cow. Our dairy papers, says a writer in Indiana Farmer are very sure she does not, nor could not exist, and if she did she would not be of any public use. Their teaching seems to be only for the dairyman, and that we should only endeavor to produce a special dairy cow; admitting, however, that there is a special beef cow, but deny explicitly that there is a place for the general purpose cow. Now this kind of teaching will do for the specialist at least theoretically, but it will not do for the masses or the general farmer. There is a general purpose cow, and she is the cow for the millions, and would have been numbered by the millions long ago, had it not been for such erroneous teaching as alluded to above. It is proper enough to build up specialties, and to teach specialties, but it should not be done at the expense of the general community. When we think of the number of dairymen compared with the number of sixteen to one, but perhaps thousands to one. Then why should we not rather labor to favor and encourage the production and introduction of the cow for the many, rather than the few? But the breed admirer asks what breed shall we find the general cow in? We answer, in no one as such but in any breed that you can find a cow that will give you a good mess of good milk for ten months in the year, and also a good calf that at six or eight weeks old will weigh from 150 to 200 pounds, can retain her for the prospect, but not for her special breed. Well, what is she? She must weigh at least 1,000 pounds and be able to eat at least two good square meals per day without getting "off her feed" should she chance to eat "nubbin" to milk she must give a good mess of milk twice a day for at least ten months a year and produce a calf that at a year old will weigh at least 600 pounds, and that she may impart her potency to her offspring we would expect a milk cow of her kind to be a milk cow, and not a beef cow. She should have a large udder, heavy barrel, small neck, heavy jaw and head, a clear prominent eye, wide nostrils and the hide should fit neatly over the body and legs; and not matter if her "tail is as big as a handspike" if she has a hush to match it. The trouble is we get the "one purpose" idea fixed in our mind and it misleads us. We must not expect a cow that excels either in beef or butter, but will do fairly well in both. The general farmer needs milk and butter for family use and in order that he has them all the time, he must keep several cows that some may milk while others are dry. This gives at times a surplus of butter, which being sold with the family butter, can be sold very low and not at a loss, as it would be if he were keeping a special dairy cow. If he loves in quantity of butter, he makes it up in the quality of calf for the general cow. The thing he needs to do is to raise his own feeders, just as surely as the special dairymen needs to raise his own dairy cows. They each need to raise their own stock because when the farmer goes to buy, he finds the dairy breeds so mixed in the beef breeds, that he cannot find his cow or steer. The dairymen finds his cow ruined in the effort to put milk into the beef breed and the general cow has been missed in the attempt to introduce beef because she does not come up to the standard of the common law of "the survival of the fittest." Select your breeding stock, not for breed, or to cross breed, but for character and potency; for what it is and can do.

WHITEWASH FOR FRUIT-TREES.

It has been noticed by all careful observers of much experience that in portions of this country where the cold nights of winter are generally succeeded by sunny days many apple trees are injured on the southwest side of the trunk by the operation of frost and sunshine; so much so that various plans have been proposed to protect them from injury. This damage to trees is most likely to occur where at the time of cold nights and sunny days the ground is covered with snow so that the bright sunshine on the snow is reflected against the trunk of the tree when the heat of the sun is strongest, at from one to two o'clock p.m., thus accounting for the injury being manifest on the portion of the tree where the reflection is strongest. Some have recommended enclosing the trunk with a band of straw, or forming low heads on the trees so that the branches may partially at least shield the trunk from the effect of the sunshine; but probably a thing better has yet been devised than to whitewash the trunks of the trees in late autumn, so that the wax may protect a counter-irritant and prevent the injury as the effect of the reflected heat on the whitewashed surface would be very much less than on the dark colored surface of the natural bark of the tree.

Some varieties of apples are much more susceptible to such injury than others; the Baldwin and Esopus Spitzenberg much more so than Northern Spy, Tolman Sweet, Red Astrachan, and Russet.

WILHELM'S DREAM.

The Emperor of Germany thinks he is King of England.

It is rather curious to outsiders writes a London correspondent, and wholly unpleasant to the queen to know that the German emperor regards himself as the rightful successor to England's throne. This is a matter rarely spoken of, though perfectly well realized at court, and it is a strenuous reason against her Majesty's ever abdicating in favor of the Prince of Wales. So when next you hear that she meditates such a step, do not believe it. She is safe to do nothing of the kind, though she lives to a hundred years. The erratic German emperor bases his claim on the not unnatural assumption that his mother, born princess-royal and eldest child of Queen Victoria, is heir to that mother's crown, and he himself is a direct descendant of hers.

It is said that the Kaiser is wildly indignant because his mother will not press her claim and take her rightful place as the future sovereign of England. That the Prince of Wales is not the heir of Wales, but that the Kaiser is that as well as Emperor of Germany, he has fully decided in his own mind. When the time comes for his coronation it is scarcely probable that he will hold his peace. Of course it is not for a moment to be expected that England would endure Wilhelm for its king. But the case is a knotty one upon which even the constitutional lawyers cannot agree.

While the Queen remains sovereign this family unpleasantness is not likely to arise, but when she abdicates or dies there is pretty sure to be an uncomfortable time for all parties concerned. Still, the English are certain to reject the Kaiser, even though England has to resolve itself into a republic, and then choose Albert Edward to be its ruler. Quite as strange things as this have happened in the history of the world, and may chance again. In spite of rumors and railway of the press in by-gone times, the Prince of Wales is well liked in the United Kingdom.

Moreover, the English temper would not bear the German Emperor's ideas of "lese majestés." Here one may discuss the Prince's debts or the Queen's repugnance, and nobody interferes or minds in the least. In Germany one may not mention the Kaiser's name disrespectfully, because even the walls have spying eyes and listening ears, and "lese majestés" is sorely punishable. German students, I am told, are driven to alluding to his mightiness as "Herr Johannes Schmitt" or "Squire Nemo," in order to save themselves from punishment for anything that may be construed as "lese majesté." In short there is no such thing as free speech in the German empire, and such an active inquisitive, curious man as Wilhelm that it is said, he keeps carefully posted on everything that goes on in our country as well as his own.

NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

A Few Paragraphs About Things in All Parts of the World.

Families paying not more than \$100 a year for the rent of rooms in Paris, pay no taxes and have the free use of gas-meters.

Lightning can be seen and its illumination of clouds recognized at a distance of 100 miles, but thunder is rarely audible 10 miles.

The most important commercial city in Venezuela is Maracaibo, but among its 30,000 inhabitants there are barely 200 foreigners.

Colorado is to have the longest tunnel in the world—twenty miles long—going under Pike's Peak from Colorado City to Four-Mile Creek.

"A bit of London lung" is sometimes shown in the object-glass of a medical microscope. It shows the blackening character of fog.

Prof. Edward Hull, F. R. S., estimates that about 58,275,700,000 tons of coal will remain within a depth of 4,000 feet by the end of the century.

The University of Rome, Italy, has this semester 927 law students, 851 medical, 396 in physics and mathematics, 237 in literature and philosophy; 2,387 in all.

The enormous sum of \$300,000,000 is in the German Empire invested in the hotel business, which gives employment to about 1,000,000, in a population of 53,000,000.

India's area of wheat farms is now about two-thirds as large as that of the United States. The wheat is still threshed by being trodden out by bullocks and buffaloes.

At the grape-cure establishments in Switzerland, France, and Austria, patients are usually turned loose in the vineyards and allowed to gorge themselves at pleasure.

The large bronze one and two cent coins now current in France are to be displaced by nickel ones. On January 1 the government issued 70,000,000 francs' worth of nickels.

Some steel tires put down by the Cincinnati Street Railway Company two years ago now show good results that the company is prepared to use them extensively in the future.

On December 31, 1896, the English Postal Savings Bank had 6,862,035 open accounts and deposits to the value of £108,100,000. Only 0.4 per cent of the depositors have more than £200.

A man in Boston is still taking daguerotypes, and declares that the modern developments of photography have not revealed a process that will take as correct a likeness as the Daguerrean.

One Christmas charity in Buffalo was the gift to the Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home of the proceeds of one day's sale of the city newspapers, the publishers, dealers, and newsboys co-operating in the charity.

The Oxford Association for the Promotion of Education of Women reports that six first classes were obtained, that two of its students have for the first time won the highest honors in mathematical moderations, and that two others appear in the first class in the School of English Language and Literature.

A German physician named Landenbach reports having removed the greater portion of a dog's spleen, and at the end of six months there was a complete regeneration of the entire organ. The removal caused profound disturbance of digestion and impaired nutrition, but notwithstanding this fact the entire organ was reproduced.

There are at present, according to Dr. Scherzer of Vienna, 270 European and about the same number of native Catholic missionaries in China, besides about 100 Protestant missionaries. Nevertheless, and although missionary labor began 200 years ago, there are at present only 460,000 Catholics and 6,000 Protestants among the 400,000,000 inhabitants of China.

In the most unexpected ways is the utility of Roentgen rays revealed. The periodical Prometheus, announces a discovery of great value to silk-growers. It is known that male silk-worms are better producers than the females, but therefore the only way to get the best of the sex was to observe that the females are more difficult to bring up. It has now been found that on account of deposits of eggs, the females are less transparent to X-rays than males; which makes sorting easy.

SIR WON.

Mary said Mr. Thomas, when silence fraught with unpleasant meaning had followed his first altercation with his young wife.

Yes! said Mary, interrogatively. When a man and his wife have had a difference, said Mr. Thomas with a judicial air, and each considers the other at fault, which of the two do you think should make the first advance toward reconciliation?

The wiser of the two said Mrs. Thomas promptly; and so my dear, I'll say it to arise, but when she abdicates or dies there is pretty sure to be an uncomfortable time for all parties concerned. Still, the English are certain to reject the Kaiser, even though England has to resolve itself into a republic, and then choose Albert Edward to be its ruler. Quite as strange things as this have happened in the history of the world, and may chance again. In spite of rumors and railway of the press in by-gone times, the Prince of Wales is well liked in the United Kingdom.

TOO MUCH CIVILIZATION.

Tenderfoot, out West—is it necessary to go armed in this section? Native—Well, that depends. What's yer business?

Tenderfoot—I am a music teacher. Native—Huh! Now you're here, I suppose every gal in town'll be raisin' Cain till she gets a piano an' begins practisin' five hours a day. I reckon you'd better go armed.

FORCE OF HABIT.

What did the telephone girl say, Chumley when you asked her for her hand? "Busy now!"

A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT.

Acquaintance—I hear your sister has a new piano. Is it like the other? Little Boy—No, this one is a piano-fort. You just ought to hear her bombard.

About the House.

WHAT TO WEAR.

It is a perplexing question. Fashions are rapidly changing, plain skirts and large sleeves being nearly out of date. Skirts are shown in a variety of styles, the wide skirt, having a circular ruffle at the foot, varying in width from a few inches to knee depth, is a leading favorite, as is also the scantily draped skirt. Another modish skirt exhibits the center seam at the front, a style especially adapted to stripes and plaids. The old-fashioned skirt, such as our grandmothers used to wear, beruffled from hem to waist-line, is again seen, while panels, foot-lanis and simulated overskirts are being worn.

Sleeves while steadily diminishing in size are still a part in the decorative scheme of the costume. For street gowns they are braided or otherwise embellished, while for dressy toilettes they are shirred, tucked, ruffled or variously decorated with applied trimming. Epaulets are often omitted. Collars are of abnormal height. Some of the neck decorations now on sale are fearfully and wonderfully made. Stocks of velvet having large bows at the front spreading ties and smart cravats of ivory satin or corded silk are all popular.

Old bodices of silk plain or plaid, are popular for dressy wear. The sleeves and collar are of solid tucking in many of the newest, the waist portion being decorated at the yoke or front to correspond. Waists of light plaid silk, with skirts of plain cashmere or ladies' cloth are strictly the thing. Shirt waists of black satin, with ivory-white four-in-hand ties are worn with excellent effect.

The new fashioned sashes are things of beauty. They are not the little narrow bands of ribbon, with floating ends, and diminutive bows, but majestic, long, sweeping, regal affairs, made of the richest materials and decorated in every conceivable manner. We noticed one made of light blue satin duchesse, edged with blue chiffon ruffles, made of the material doubled, and the ends and girdle were trimmed with narrow garnet velvet ribbon, put on to form a lattice pattern.

The Russian blouse is one of the most popular of the winter wraps, but there are blouses and blouses, and unless they are made just right they have more of the appearance of a shapeless bag than anything else. They should have a fitted lining to hold the blouse in shape. The more elaborate ones are made of black velvet and trimmed with fur, and passementerie. The corollaries, made of electric seal astrakhan, convey Persian lamb or any fur are worn with the heavy, tailor-made suits and if one is the possessor of an old-fashioned fur cape they can have it remodeled into a very stylish corollary. Two or more varieties of fur are often used in the same wrap with very pleasing effect. They are made with a high storm collar reaching well up around the ears. Red is being worn a great deal in the winter advances, and many stylish jackets of bright and mahogany red are bordered with Persian lamb and have a storm collar of the same either a scroll trimming of black braid on the sleeves or the sleeves are plain and the jacket is covered with a trellis of braid forming squares.

A variety of shawls, both large and small, are shown in millinery. Bird tails and feathers are in great demand for trimming. Indian bird feathers, and pheasant and the plumage of these same birds are used with most charming effect. Flowers are going to be worn especially violets. They are seen in half wreaths or clusters, tucked under the rim or among the feathers and velvet rosettes.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Pork Cake—Chop half a pound of fat salt pork; pour over it a gill of water, a cup of molasses, half a cup of sugar, a tablespoonful of cinnamon, half a tablespoonful of cloves, a level tablespoonful of soda, a pound of seeded raisins, chopped, and three and a half cups of flour. Bake slowly at first and increase the heat gradually, to give the cake a chance to rise.

Apple Pudding—Mix a cup of chopped apple with a cup of chopped bread crumbs and another of currants. Beat three eggs very light and add five generous tablespoonfuls of sugar. Season with lemon and nutmeg. Put into a buttered mold and steam three hours. Serve with cream and sugar.

Apple Pie—Mix a cup of chopped apple with the juice of one lemon and half its rind, grated, a cup of sugar and the yolks of two eggs. Bake with an under crust only, and cover with a meringue made of the whites of the eggs. Brown delicately.

COFFEE MAKING.

It is easy for a kitchen to be cluttered with too many utensils, which take up room and serve no useful purpose. An embarrassment of kitchen supplies is almost as bad as a scarcity. Manufacturers are continually introducing cooking utensils which flatter the housekeeper into the belief that it is not her own blundering or the stupidity of her cook, but the want of proper tools, that has made her coffee flavorless, or pastry a failure, or her syllabub a liquid. She goes forth and purchases a new "coffee pot" when the best coffee that ever was "brewed" can be made in an old-fashioned stone-ware pipkin, costing less than 10 cents for the two-quart size. No pot of tin or agateware, or even of solid silver, is as good for this purpose, as this simple dish of baked clay, a material which has been in use for kitchen utensils since the days when the Israelites made bricks for their Egyptian task-masters.

When you serve the coffee it can be strained into a heated coffee pot of an aesthetic stoneware or porcelain as you please. Such a dish would be too frail to boil in. Do not trust a coffee pot

of metal of any kind. The black coating on the inside of a metal coffee pot that has been used a few times shows that the metal has united with the acids of the coffee more or less and affected the liquid made. The best of coffee is only made from the first quality of coffee beans. The bean should not be browned over twenty-four hours before it is used and it should be browned just before using. The coffee may be easily spoiled even if these conditions are fulfilled, by boiling it in metal. Coffee made in a pot that contains on the inside the successive deposits of many days' brewing has a rank flavor. When coffee is dripped, in French fashion, it should always be made in heated stoneware. An ordinary cheap pitcher will do to make it in, but it is easy to find picturesque German coffee-beggings that are not expensive, made of brown or of blue and white onion-ware. Let the housekeeper remember that it does not require anything but the cheapest and simplest pot to make the best coffee that ever was brewed, and that it requires care in selecting the coffee, and in boiling the water.

YOUR OWN STANDARD.

He was wise who wrote, "Half the sting of poverty or of small means is gone when one keeps house for one's own comfort, and not for the comment of one's neighbors."

Deny it as we will, few of us have the moral force to set up a standard of our own based upon our own incomes and our own particular home environment. We commit the folly of regulating our expenses by the income of some one else. If the Browns across the street hang up expensive lace curtains, we are discontented until lace curtains have come up to our windows, no matter how much smaller our income may be than that of the Browns. If the Smiths put down a velvet carpet our neat and pretty ingrain becomes an eyesore to us. We are extremely mindful of what our neighbors will think about many things that ought not to concern them in the least. We have no standards of our own. Our dress, and even our tables, must be regulated by the standards of others. We have not the courage nor the independence to be indifferent to the opinion of our neighbors. This form of moral cowardice is causing many families to live beyond their incomes. They can face debt, and forfeit their self-respect easier than they can face the unfavorable comment of their friends and neighbors. The extent to which this form of cowardice is carried would be ludicrous did it not bring so much unhappiness in its train. It is frequently the direct cause of the discord and discontent and debt that have driven happiness from the family hearthstone. Let us have a standard of our own based upon our own tastes, our own incomes, our own needs, and let us cheerfully and bravely adhere to this standard, heedless of that dreadful bugbear, "What will the neighbors say?"

TO CLEAN PICTURES.

Engravings—To clean an engraving, put it on a smooth board, cover it thinly with common salt finely powdered; squeeze lemon juice upon the salt, so as to dissolve a considerable portion of it; elevate one end of the board so that it forms an angle of about forty-five or fifty degrees with the horizon. Pour on the engraving boiling water from a teakettle until the salt and lemon juice are all washed off; the engraving should now be perfectly clean and free from stains; it must be dried gradually on the board or some other smooth surface, being secured by drawing or other pins. If dried by the fire or in the sun it will be tinged with yellow.

Chromos—Dampen a linen cloth slightly and go over them gently. If the varnish has become defaced, cover with a thin mastic varnish. Oil Paintings—To clean them, first brush them free from dust; then wash them with warm milk diluted with water; rub with a piece of flannel dipped in turpentine, and then with a dry flannel.

Gilt Frames—Clean them with a brush dipped in rain water, in which flour or sulphur has been stirred. Or, wipe with a sponge wet with turpentine. Bronzes—Plunge first into boiling water until warm, then clean with strong scouring and rub with old linen cloths until perfectly dry. Alabaster—Strong soap and water is good for cleaning alabaster; if too much discolored, make a paste with quicklime and water, cover the article with it, and let it remain all day; wash with soap and water, rubbing hard where stained. Or clean with diluted muriatic acid, having previously washed it well.

GOOD WAYS TO DO THINGS.

To Patch a Carpet—While it is stretched upon the floor select a piece of firm, thick cloth, as near like the carpet as possible, or better still, a piece of the carpet a little larger than the place to be mended. Round off the corners and turn the edges under all around. Spread thickly on the wrong side, a thick paste, made of flour and cold water. Lay it over the hole and press until dry with a hot iron or irons, according to the size of the patch. Patches put on in this way will stand any reasonable amount of sweeping and do not show as much as a darn or a patch that is sewed down.

To Put a Pie Together—We all know how provoking it is when, upon opening the oven door we are greeted by a mass of sizzling, smoking, hot juice, to say nothing of soaked crusts and waste of sugar. Experience has taught me that this may be avoided by taking a little extra pains when putting them together. Roll the top crust real thin around the edges. Put onto the pie rather loosely and trim, having previously mended edges of lower crust. Pull the crusts away from the plate enough to fold the top crust under all around the edge. Then press down firmly with thumb and finger or whatever you use for the purpose, and the probability is that the juice is going to stay "put."

PURELY CANADIAN NEWS.

INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Gathered from Various Points from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Hamilton Y. M. C. A. has a membership of 650.

W. H. Hammond, Jr. Petroleum's new police magistrate.

In Ottawa lumber districts, 1888 promises to be a record breaker.

The pile driving for the Richardson elevator at Kingston is finished.

Since the recent disaster in London there is an agitation for a new City Hall.

Steps are being taken in Vancouver to form a British Columbia Chamber of Mines.

David Richardson, the patriarch of Ancestry, is dead, at the great age of nearly 100 years.

Galt is to have a new foundry, built by the R. McLaughlin Company, with a capital of \$30,000.

Belleville has a soup kitchen, at which about forty gallons of soup are given away weekly.

The continued mild weather is causing fears of an ice famine to spring up in some localities.

J. W. Galloway, a Nainamo newspaper man has opened a butcher shop. Experience teaches.

The Ancient and Honourable Artillery of Boston will visit Halifax during the coming summer.

Trains on the Crow's Nest Railway are expected to be running to the Columbia River by July 1st.

A mad cow caused some excitement in Guelph by breaking loose and trampling a man and a woman.

The Kaslo News figures that there are 1,200 men working in the silver mines of the Stickeen district.

Rev. Mr. Unsworth, of Scotland, Ont., has received a unanimous call to the Congregational church, Guelph.

London has invested in fifty new fire alarm boxes. The key is placed behind a thin piece of glass.

Since the outbreak of smallpox in Montreal, in July, there have been 32 cases, of which 14 proved fatal.

A Montreal party who will leave for the Klondike in March have hired five Chugachnawag Indians to go along.

Telegraph Creek, on the Stickeen River, has now a population of two hundred and a hundred Indians.

Nine women have been sentenced to death in Canada since Confederation, but only two have been executed.

The Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Company are building a 30,000 bushel elevator at Coteau Landing.

Brockville tobacco smugglers are said to be getting so bold as to pay their vacation openly in the streets.

Burglars raided White's butcher shop in Peterboro' and got a rare selection of meats. The till was empty.

The Royal College of Music has decided to form a Council in Canada. The Governor-General will be president.

A railroad from Cowichan harbour to Alberni is one of the most recently mooted of British Columbian projects.

Out of thirty-five applicants for admission to the bar at Montreal, only seven passed the necessary examinations.

The Kaslo sampler has been running a year and has proved a success financially, as well as a convenience to miners.

A Chicago company has made arrangements with the Hudson Bay Company at Vancouver to outfit 2,000 Klondikers.

Thomas Brown, a visitor from Dakota was found dead in his bed at Ottumwa. He was a former resident of Peterboro'.

Robert Waugh, of Brantford, is trying to prove his claim to a part of nine millions a deceased aunt in Philadelphia left behind her.

Hon. David Mills is corresponding with Boards of Trade throughout the country, getting opinions on the question of a new insolvency law.

Wallaceburg has struck a musical era, and when summer comes again its quiet will be disturbed by the efforts of a brand new brass band.

A Brockville machinist is working on an invention that he claims will enable a bicyclist to change the gear of his wheel without dismounting.

A Lindsay livery man who has experienced a change in his religious convictions, advertises that in future his livery barn will be closed on Sundays.

George Rodney, a smooth young man, has been given three months at Owen Sound for obtaining some of Henworth people's goods under false pretences.

Returned prospectors from the Peace River say \$10 a day and is easy to find in that country, and only the terribly rough nature of the scenery keeps it from booming.

Smugglers at Cornwall are doing a good business. One was caught with a wagon load of coal of the other night, and his entire outfit, including himself was confiscated.

Montreal's civic snow shovellers are indignant because the city has reduced their pay from \$125 to \$100 per day.

Andrew Donoghue of Stratford, now his sister walking with a man he did not like, and it is said, on approaching her, he handled her roughly. It cost him \$5 and costs in the Police Court.

A Kingston man named Fisher wandered off the dock while under the influence of liquor, and was in the water twenty minutes before he was hauled out sober, but not so sorry as he might have been.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1898

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

J. H. Kern was in Regina on Tuesday.

E. H. Moorhouse went to Regina on Tuesday.

Mr. Wm. Lewis visited the Capital this week.

R. E. Doran is selling out—to the farmers.—Advt.

Mr. H. McDougall paid the capital a visit on Monday.

A piano for sale at the Methodist Parsonage.—Advt.

Engineer Chas. Clive passed through Moose Jaw this week.

Good farm hand wanted. Apply to T. B. Baker.—Advt.

Mr. Jas. Bell returned to town last week en route west from Winnipeg.

Mr. John Riddell returned on Saturday from an extended visit to friends at Parkham Ont.

Mr. George Nelson, of Grandvalley, Ont., arrived on Saturday and will remain in the district.

Manitoba's Premier celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his birthday on Friday last, March 25th.

Farmers should remember to attend the annual meeting of the Agricultural Society in the town hall on April 9th.

The special evangelistic meeting will be continued at Wesley church each night next week commencing at 7 o'clock.

Ex-Alderman Alex. Wilson, of Moose Jaw, with niece, Miss Wilson, of Kingston, Ont., paid the capital a visit on Thursday.

W. C. Lusk, the photographer, returned to Regina on Wednesday. He will open his Moose Jaw studio again on 25th April, as usual.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Bole and family left on Tuesday for a month's tour through British Columbia coast cities. Miss Cameron accompanied them.

To intending settlers:—A full list of Government lands open for homesteading in the Moose Jaw district revised up to date. SEYMOUR GREEN—Advt.

The Prince Albert train pulled out on Monday in charge of Conductor Brown, Engineers John Bryce and James Wilson, with engines No. 86 and 81.

Mr. David Ross, of Eyebrow Lake, was in town this week. He visited Maple Creek district recently with a view of locating a ranch there, but has decided to stay with Moose Jaw as he found no better locality for a ranch than that at Eyebrow Lake.

The directors of the agricultural society held a meeting last Saturday, and wound up the business for the year. They decided to call the annual meeting for April 9th. It is understood that the society can only pay 75 per cent. of the prize money this year.

Both the C. P. and G. T. railways are introducing a new code of lamp signals in Ontario to use on their freight trains. In addition to the usual tail lamps there will be an extra large one placed on the top of the conductors' van, and will be known as the cupola lamp. This lamp will be an extra guard against rear accidents. The engineer will also be in better communication with the rear end of the train.

Mr. J. K. McCulloch, champion skater of the world, and brother of our Dr. McCulloch, has arranged to give an exhibition in skating in the Moose Jaw hockey and skating rink on Saturday (to-morrow) evening. There is a treat in store for all lovers of the ice, and no doubt a large number will avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing the western boy who has been the "lion of the season" in New York and other large cities.

Peterborough Times: "Mr. John Small, of Moose Jaw, N.W.T., who has been the guest of Mr. Geo. Young, North Monaghan, for some time, has returned to the North-West. Mr. Small has been in Ontario for nearly three months on his present trip, and has visited a number of old friends in that time, being a former resident of the vicinity. He prefers Moose Jaw to any other portion of the country for farming purposes, and has now been living there fourteen years, having no wheat frosted in twelve seasons. He advises his friends who contemplate moving west to give Moose Jaw a trial, as for wheat growing it cannot be equalled in the Territories."

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society will be held in the town hall on Saturday April 9th at 1 o'clock sharp.

Teacher Wanted.

Wanted, a third class teacher for Fairwell School for a term of six months, duties commencing on or about April 15th, 1898. Salary \$35.00 per month. Apply to Percy King, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Assa. 39-40p

IN AID OF THE HOSPITAL.

The Carnival a Success—A Long List of Prize Winners.

The carnival in aid of the Medicine Hat Hospital on Friday last resulted in the raising of \$35.00 for that worthy institution. There was a large number of masqueraders and a good attendance of spectators. The following is a list of the prize winners: Ladies' costume, Irish Girl, Miss N. Morrison; 2nd, Good Luck, Miss W. McLean; Gent's costume, P.G. of Wales, D. H. Watt; 2nd, White-eyed Kaffir, C. A. Smith; girl's costume under 13, Irish Girl, D. Drummond; 2nd, Highland lassie, Belle Gass; 3rd, Highland lassie, Edith Gass; boy's costume under 15, New Woman, Boyd Simpson; 2nd, Page, Jas. Rollo; ladies' comic, Mexican Lady, Miss Latham; 2nd, Sun flower, Laura Langford; gent's comic, Weary Willie, E. W. Hume; 2nd, J. W. A. McLean; 3rd (obstacle race prize), Home Industry, Art Smith; boy's costume, Indian Chief, W. Rollo; 2nd, Santa Claus, E. Simpson; girl's comic, Irish washwoman, M. Morrison; 2nd, Turkish lass, Emily Tapley; dressed couple, lady (Irish Girl) N. Morrison, gentleman (P.G. of W.) D. H. Watt; girl skater, Red Riding Hood, M. McDonald; 2nd, Flower Girl, M. Simington; lady skater, Nurse, N. Haigh; 2nd, Fortune Teller, M. Rollo; best looking lady, Nurse, N. Haigh; most original costume (lady) Market Girl, L. Glenn; (gentleman) Donkey, W. McBride; most comic couple, Weary Willie, E. W. Hume, White-eyed Kaffir, C. A. Smith; worst skater, Clown, C. McKinley; clumsiest skater, Clown, E. Holdsworth; 1/2 mile race, Maude and W. Rollo. Best gent's skater, 1st and 2nd, were not awarded, the principal contestants not being in costume. Gent's clown was not awarded owing to costumes having won prizes at former carnivals. A third prize was awarded in gent's comic, taking the obstacle race prize, which did not come off.

Holy Week and Easter in Moose Jaw.

April 3rd is Palm Sunday and next week Holy Week. Commencing on Monday there will be a week of service at St. John the Baptist's church, viz: Children's service every morning at 8:30, lasting half an hour. Any of the children of the town are welcome to attend.

Holy Communion every morning, except Good Friday, at 9:15.

Story of the Cross and addresses on the events of Holy Week every evening at 7:30.

On Good Friday: Divine service at 11 o'clock; the service of the three hours during which the Saviour of the world hung in agony on the cross, commencing at 1 o'clock; Evening Prayer at 7:30, followed by solemn public examination of conscience and preparation for Easter Communion, at which all the communicants of the church are expected to be present.

Sunday, April 10th, is Easter Day. There will be celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 7, 8, and 11 o'clock; Mattins at 10:30 o'clock; children's service, 2:30; Evensong, 7 o'clock.

To-night (Friday) there is a service at St. John's church, illustrated by lantern pictures of the sacred passion of Jesus Christ at 7:30.

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of the late Donald McLean, late of the city of Windsor, in the Province of Ontario, dec'd.

All creditors and others having claims against the estate of the above named deceased in the North-West Territories are requested to send in to John James McLean, of Moose Jaw, in the North-West Territories of Canada, administrator of the estate and effects of the deceased in the North-West Territories, on or before the 15th day of May, 1898, particulars of their said claims, showing the amount thereof and the security or securities held by them, if any, and the said administrator, on the expiration of the publication of this advertisement in the weekly issues of the Moose Jaw Times between the 25th day of March and the 15th day of May, 1898, shall be at liberty to distribute the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which such administrator has then notice, and shall not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person whose claim such administrator shall not have had notice at the time of distribution of the said assets or part thereof as the case may be.

Dated at Moose Jaw, 24th March, 1898.
(Sd) J. J. McLEAN,
Administrator.

39-40

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair

DR.

PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 Years the Standard.

WAGBORN'S GUIDE TO TRAVEL AND BUSINESS 50c (in)

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THE FRANCHISE LAW.

(Continued from page 1.)

FRIDAY, March 25.

Mr. Davis, of Saskatchewan, called attention to a telegram which he had just received from the Mayor of Prince Albert, which read:—"Only one mail in two weeks. Train in Regina. Insist on this moving. Weather is fine." Mr. Davis said that this sort of thing had been going on in connection with the Long Lake & Saskatchewan line from winter to winter. They received a large subsidy of \$80,000 a year for carrying in the mails and supplies, and he thought it not unreasonable that the people complained. Whenever there was a little storm these people cancelled the train instead of going in, because it was cheaper for them.

Mr. Davin defended the railway, saying that the grievance was not as great as had been made out.

Mr. Gibson, of Lincoln, expressed surprise at Mr. Davin for taking the part of the C.P.R. for not taking in the mails. The trouble was caused by the inattention of the Canadian Pacific in not trying to keep the line open.

Mr. Maclean asked if the railway would be paid their subsidy for the time they did not carry the mails.

Mr. Mulock replied that he would exercise whatever power the department had to have the service re-established at the earliest possible moment. He added that the railway would be docked the proportion of the subsidy for the time of the suspension of the service.

Town Council.

Council met on Monday evening. Present, Mayor Bogue and Councilors Halsey, McDonald, Grayson and Munns.

Accounts were read from H. U. Rorison, stationery, etc., \$8.00; Martin Burns, shovelling snow, \$5.50; H. U. Rorison, balance of salary as assessor, \$50.00.

Moved by Coun. Grayson, seconded by Coun. Munns, That W. M. Lambert be appointed poll tax collector.

Coun. Halsey gave notice that he would introduce a by-law controlling, regulating and licensing amusements, circuses, shows, merry-go-rounds, ferris wheels, theatres and carnivals. Also a by-law to confirm the appointment of W. M. Lambert as poll tax collector.

Moved by Coun. Grayson, seconded by Coun. McDonald, That the solicitor arrange with townspeople solicitors to bring the matter of annulling part of present survey before Hon. Justice Richardson, and that the Mayor and Solicitor attend to oppose it on behalf of the town.

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For Good

Dairy Cows

APPLY TO

G. M. ANNABLE

OVER 50 HEAD TO CHOOSE FROM

Also two or three teams of good heavy draught work horses for sale.

WAGONS & BUGGIES ...

By the Car Load ...

While in the East I purchased 3 car loads Buggies & Carts, 1 car Lumber Wagons and a complete stock of Light and Heavy Harness. They will arrive in a few days and be placed on exhibition as soon as our new show room is completed.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO HOLD YOUR ORDER

A. WILSON, Blacksmith.

Bargains!

This month we are giving bargains in.....

Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Jewelry and Optical Goods.

REPAIRING:—High grade watches, clocks and jewelry a specialty; also organs.

J. U. MUNNS.

Sole agent for Bell Organs and Pianos.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY THE BEST

Why go to the....

Jubilee Fruit and Candy Store.

See our line of Chocolate creams, caramels, etc., etc. We always keep on hand the best assortment and freshest goods in town. Please call and examine our lines. We also carry a full stock of writing material. See our fancy note and letter paper, envelopes and memo books in all the latest designs.

Miss McBride, Mgr.

2nd door south of Post Office.

TO LET

160 acres, 95 cultivated. Kent or on shares. Verity plow, disc seeder and drag harrows for sale. Apply, LAWRENCE B. KING. 34p

BULL FOR SALE.

The thoroughbred bull Prince of Boham (pedigree 22229) for sale; color red; calved April 1st, 1897; got by Ranger (16395), dam Empress of India. Price \$65.00. F. W. GREEN, Moose Jaw. 36p

HORSE AND CATTLE HERDING.

The undersigned wishes to announce that he will conduct a horse and cattle herd during the coming season; the two herds to be kept separate. Arrangements have been made for the services of light and heavy draught stallions weekly. A thoroughbred bull will run with the cattle. Abundant water supply and good feed. Terms:—Horses \$3.00 for season or \$1.00 per month; cattle \$1.00 for season. Will be in Moose Jaw to take out stock on opening of herd law. For further information apply to HENRY KENDRICK, Drinkwater.

STRAY HORSES.

Strayed from my ranch at Eyebrow Lake, about October 1896.—One bay stallion, white face; one bay mare, large white face; one bay mare, white dash in face; one bay mare, white star on forehead, white spot on nose, all branded TF (combination) on right shoulder; also one chestnut stallion, white face, branded F on right shoulder. The above horses are all heavy (type) and three year-olds. During spring of 1897 one bay mare, two years old, white star on forehead, branded TF (combination) on right shoulder. A liberal reward will be given for information leading to their recovery. THOS. FRANKS, Moose Jaw, Assa. 36p

GIRL WANTED.

Wanted at once, a good general servant. Apply to Mrs. G. M. ANNABLE. 38p

BY RAIL, STAGS LAKE, WAGBORN'S GUIDE

Campbell's SALE

Having disposed of my property to Mr. J. J. McLean, who will take possession on 1st May, '98, I have decided to sell the remainder of my stock at Public Auction, on the

Last Two Saturdays in April (23rd and 30th)

Goods to be Sold Regardless of Price. Positively No Reserve.

EXTRA BARGAINS GIVEN.

W. R. CAMPBELL.

IMPROVED For Sale FARMS

G. A. MUTTLEBURY

450 Main St., Winnipeg. P.O. Drawer 1267

SE.....	34	15	24	Rented
SW.....	15	25	25	To rent
NW 14 and NE.....	15	25	25	"
NE.....	18	25	25	"
SE.....	32	17	25	"
NE.....	32	18	25	"
NW.....	16	16	26	"
SE.....	6	17	26	"
SW.....	12	18	26	"
NW.....	16	27	27	Rented
NE.....	24	16	27	To rent
NE.....	28	16	27	Rented
NE.....	36	16	27	To rent
SE.....	12	17	28	Rented
NW.....	22	18	28	To rent
NE.....	6	18	28	"

These Farms Have All Been Improved.

Easy terms will be given, both as to time and interest.

My agent, Mr. L. D. Smith, will be at Moose Jaw during the first week of April.

Clean Your

FARM WITH McDONALD'S WEED DESTROYER AND CULTIVATOR

A large number used them last year and they are more than pleased with the result. Call and inspect our 1898 machine.

J. A. McDONALD,

Blacksmith.

High St., Moose Jaw.

STAMPING ON LINEN

Done to order. Newest Designs. Also a full assortment of Corticelli Embroidery Silks at the Bazaar

MISS SIMPSON

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors and others having claims against the estate of John Latham, who died at Moose Jaw, Assiniboia, N.W.T., on or about the 24th day of July, 1890, to send in their claims properly verified by affidavit showing the amount and particulars thereof and the securities, if any, held by them, on or before the 22nd day of April, 1898, to Maria Latham, Moose Jaw P.O., N.W.T., the administratrix of said estate, and for further notice is hereby given that at the expiration of said time the administratrix will proceed to wind up the said estate and distribute the same, taking notice only of such claims as are at that time sent in or delivered to her.

Public Notice is also given that there will be sold by public auction by Oswald B. Fysh, Esq., Auctioneer, at the Ottawa Hotel in the town of Moose Jaw, on Thursday the 21st April, 1898, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., all that parcel or tract of land and premises known and described as the south-west quarter (sw) of Section thirty (30), Township seventeen (17), Range twenty-seven (27), west 2nd meridian, District of Assiniboia, N.W.T.

There is situated on the said land and premises a large two-story frame building. The property is sold subject to a reserved bid. Terms cash. For further particulars apply to Oswald B. Fysh, Esq., auctioneer, or Mrs. Maria Latham, Moose Jaw P.O., administratrix, or W. R. WILCOCK, Solicitor for Administratrix. Dated at Moose Jaw, March 17, 1898.

HERDING.

Parties intending to send horses to herd will do well to give the same to the undersigned for the summer. Good pasture, four sections of fenced land for night. That well known horse, General Thorpe, will stand for service on the ranch. Charge for mares for season and herding only \$10. Herding horses, \$5 for a pair; \$2.25 each for herds of three or more. Will be in Moose Jaw May 12th; at Mr. Gilmour's, Jr., May 13th. Horses delivered in Moose Jaw at end of herd law. Strictly cash, before horses are taken away in the fall. Herd in the Qu'Appelle Valley. ASBOS WILKIE, Cottonwood P.O., Assa. 37-38

Massey - Harris

CO.

J. H. BUNNELL, Agent.

The Best is None Too Good For Moose Jaw.

We have on hand a full stock of Plows, Harrows, Seeders, Cultivators, Bain Waggon, etc.

The new model "Victoria" Sulky and Gang is having a large sale. A car load of Brantford Buggies and Democarts to arrive in a few days. Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to inspect our stock before placing their orders, as they will find our goods right and the prices to suit their pockets.

We also carry a full stock of wood goods and harness.

Agent for Steel Aermotor Windmills